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UN Swamped by a World Awash With Refugees

'We Can't Cope' With the Crisis

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The exodus of 2 million refugees from Rwanda was not an aberration but part of a trend in which increasing millions of people worldwide are being put to flight by war and famine.

The number of refugees has mushroomed over the last two decades, from 2.4 million in 1974 to 10.5 million by 1984 to close to 23 million today.

When added to an estimated 26 million "internally displaced" people, those who have abandoned their home areas but have not happened to cross an international boundary, it reaches the staggering level of 49 million.

That means, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, that one in every 114 people in the world has been uprooted by conflict and forced to move somewhere else to search for security or sustenance.

For the UN agency supposed to deal with the problem, the numbers add up to an unending crisis. The office of the High Commissioner was founded at the outset of the Cold War with a mandate to ensure the principle of political asylum for the few who managed to slip through the Iron Curtain, not to provide food and water for camps as large as American cities.

"We can't cope," said Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for the refugee agency. "We used to be a bunch of lawyers working on protection. Our function was legalistic. Now it's emergency response."

What has also grown is the realization that the problem of forced flight, which for decades had been viewed as a by-product of the Cold War, is not diminishing now that the Cold War is over.

Indeed, aside from the settlement of some regional conflicts that has led to the repatriation of refugees to places like Cambodia and Mozambique, the problem has gotten almost immeasurably worse.

The high-water mark for repatriation was 1992, when some 2.4 million refugees returned home. But that number has been dwarfed by the number of new refugees.

And even the occasional success story turned sour. In Afghanistan, where some 1.5 million people came back in 1992 alone, after more than a decade of exile in Pakistan and Iran, renewed fighting broke out



A half-starved Rwandan child eating biscuits on Monday at a refugee camp.

among the Muslim fighters who ousted the Soviet troops. This has devastated Kabul, the capital, which survived intact the "jihad" against the Soviets, and led to a new flight of hundreds of thousands. But because Paki-

stan has closed its border, most of them are stuck in miserably hot tent camps on the outskirts of the provincial capital of Jalalabad.

Old wars have continued, often with a frightening savagery. New wars have broken out, many with an ugly ethnic dimension in which entire groups are targeted for ouster or liquidation.

In addition to Rwanda, ethnic conflicts in Africa have occurred in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Angola and Somalia. Elsewhere, they have broken out in the volatile republics that once belonged to the Soviet Union — Georgia, Tajikistan, Armenia and Azerbaijan — and in a range of countries from Iraq to Sri Lanka and Burma.

Palestinians, the group with the longest history of displacement, have been continually uprooted by regional wars since the creation of Israel in 1948. They are assisted by a separate UN agency, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

"Right after the Cold War, we thought all the problems would be solved," noted Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "We didn't realize that the Cold War had another aspect to it — that the superpowers provided order or pressed order on their respective zones of influence. And so, ethnic or religious or national conflicts, whether within the Communist bloc or the Western bloc, had little chance of exploding."

"So now, post-Cold War," she said, "we are seeing the explosion of much more traditional, dormant, maybe pre-World War I kinds of ethnic conflict."

The new conflicts that occur inside countries rather than between countries have several distinct aspects:

- Since the conflict is often ethnic or religious, the killing tends to be widespread and aimed at a specific civilian population. The realization of this alone is enough to cause mass panic and flight.

- In some of the conflicts, as a UN report issued last year put it, "displacement of people is not the by-product of war but one of its primary purposes." This is seen, for example, in the "ethnic cleansing" campaign by Serbs in Bosnia.

- In others, like those in Somalia and Afghanistan, the state has virtually withered away, leaving the field to warlords who plunder the countryside with medieval abandon, chasing out large groups of people.

- The weaponry involved, some of it pumped in by the superpowers during years of proxy warfare, is highly destructive, consisting of multiple-launch rockets, missiles, artillery, mortars and, most perniciously, landmines.

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Rabin, in Aqaba, Vows Peace With Hussein

Jordan and Israel Leaders Open A New Crossing at Old Minefield

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ARAVA CROSSING, Jordan — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in the first official visit to Jordan by a leader of Israel, met King Hussein on Monday in his seaside summer palace in Aqaba and opened a common border crossing as the two nations moved swiftly toward the conclusion of 46 years of hostilities.

The meeting and ceremony, after years of secret contacts, came just two weeks after the Washington meeting between Mr. Rabin and the Jordanian monarch that ended the state of belligerence between the two nations.

Phone links between Jordan and Israel were established on Sunday, and the king may visit Jerusalem as early as next week, according to Israeli officials.

"We are literally seated at this time and this place, all of us, Israelis and Jordanians, on the remains of the past," Prime Minister Rabin said at the arid border crossing. "We are sitting on an old minefield, which was cleared only three days ago. This is what divided Israel and Jordan for decades. This is the field in which death and destruction were sowed."

"We are sitting at this time and at this place, all of us, Israelis and Jordanians, before the future," Mr. Rabin said. "To our right and to our left stand the new Israeli-Jordan border crossing terminals, which sprang up overnight."

The king, who warmly welcomed Mr. Rabin at his palace, promised that this was just the start. He described his Israeli counterparts as "friends and partners." And later in the day the prime minister told reporters that he had first met the Jordanian monarch 20 years before.

When asked how long he had known King Hussein, Mr. Rabin said: "Now that it has all been published, I will tell you that when we were all three at the White House, President Clinton, the king and myself, Clinton turned to us and asked us: 'Tell me the truth, how long have you known each other?'"

"I looked at the king, and he didn't reply, I answered, 'Twenty-one years.'"

"Then he corrected me and said, 'Twenty years,' and he was right."

King Hussein said: "This is something I have never experienced over the many, many years that have passed. I hope it is something we will leave for all people, men, women and children, to live with and enjoy in the future."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who met with the king and the prime minister and later traveled with them aboard the king's yacht, said that "the rhetoric of peacemaking is giving way and being translated into reality."

Mr. Christopher is in the Middle East to help broker a deal between Israel and Syria. Syria remains critical of the contacts between the Israelis and their Palestinian and Jordanian counterparts.

The border crossing, which lies 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) north of the Red Sea port of Aqaba, will be open, for now, to foreign tourists and Israelis with foreign passports. But the king said he hoped Israeli and Jordanian passport holders would not have to wait long to use it.

The rapprochement comes as Syria and Israel struggle to break a deadlock in the peace process. Mr. Christopher, who met with President Hafez Assad of Syria for five hours Sunday in Damascus, said that the two countries "have a great distance to go" to make peace.

Mr. Rabin unexpectedly criticized the Palestine Liberation Organization for delaying Palestinian elections and slowing up the agreement between the Israeli and Palestinian leadership. He said that further agreements, including the status of the remainder of the West Bank, could not be decided until the PLO went ahead with legislative elections, as called for in the self-rule agreement.

The elections had been scheduled for mid-July. The prime minister said he expected to meet the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, on Wednesday to discuss the delay.

"We are not the party that prevents the beginning of negotiations about elections," he said, asserting that the Palestinians "have not yet started" even offering ideas about the process.

The border ceremony was attended by both Jordanian and Israeli veterans, as

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Vatican Finds Sin in Text For UN Population Session

Document Promotes Abortion, It Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Arguing that "the future of humanity" is at stake at a forthcoming United Nations population conference, the Vatican launched its most detailed and acerbic attack Monday on the United States and other participants of the gathering, accusing them of promoting abortion on demand and homosexuality.

The statement by Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the papal spokesman, deepened the already profound rift between the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy and a lobby of U.S. administration officials and feminist groups that have cast the September conference in Cairo as potentially one of the most significant turning points for the rights of women around the world.

Moreover, the Vatican's condemnation not only of specific excerpts from the conference's preparatory documents but also its use of such language as "sexual health" and "reproductive health" seemed to block any prospect of consensus on the proposals as they stand.

"We are interested in a consensus on the true well-being of men and women, not in a consensus on words and, even less, on slogans," the statement said.

The broadside was the latest maneuver in what U.S. officials have called the most vehement and concerted diplomatic campaign the Vatican has launched in recent years to influence international policy. From the Vatican's viewpoint, the conference has come to be cast as a crucial challenge to its most fundamental doctrine on the sanctity of life and the family.

"The Holy See is well aware that the future of humanity is under discussion," the statement said.

Specifically, the statement took issue with two of the 16 chapters in a preparatory document that emerged from consultations at the UN headquarters in New York last April. The document is to be debated in Cairo as the basis for international guidelines for all UN members as they contemplate national legislation to confront the population crisis.

The world's population is estimated at around 5.7 billion and could burgeon to 10 billion within 20 years. The Cairo proposals are supposed to stabilize it at 7.2 billion by 2050.

When he met the Pope during a visit to Rome in June, President Bill Clinton said he did not favor abortion on demand but acknowledged abiding differences with the Pope over the president's policy that abortion be "safe, legal and rare."

The Vatican insists that life is sacred from conception, and Pope John Paul II has turned his opposition to the Cairo proposals and his fear that they will legitimize abortion into one of the most vehement crusades of his 16-year papacy.

"Thou shalt not kill" is as valid for the embryo as for individuals who are already born," the Pope said Sunday.

Last month, Cardinal Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, head of the Pontifical Council for the Family, said the Cairo gathering would lead to "the most disastrous massacre in history" if it legitimized abortion as a means of controlling family sizes.

And in June, 114 of the world's 139 cardinals — the pinnacle of the church hierarchy — backed Cardinal John O'Connor of New York in a demand that the Cairo conference should not produce "cul-

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To Build Economic Health, Europe Faces Sacrifices

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

COLMAR, France — Unlike many of his Alsatian ancestors, who rarely found peace and prosperity in this picturesque Rhine Valley town fought over for centuries by French and German troops, Philippe Walter has led a charmed life.

Mr. Walter, 40, a marketing consultant, and his wife, Gabrielle, have grown up amid one of the most remarkable eras of affluence Europe has ever known. The European Union has progressed to a point where war

between France and Germany seems unthinkable, and the Walters have been able to bring up two sons in a tranquil welfare state that is considered one of the postwar era's greatest achievements.

But as he contemplates the future of his sons, Jean-Yves, 12, and François, 10, Mr. Walter wonders if their generation will have the same good fortune.

The Walters may pay slightly higher taxes than their American middle-class peers living on a \$30,000-a-year salary. But they enjoy benefits few U.S. companies can match. By French law, Mr. Walter gets five weeks of

paid vacation a year. Like other workers, he receives a Christmas bonus equal to an extra month's pay. Lunch at the company cafeteria is heavily subsidized. Paid maternity leave at his company can last up to nine months, and Mr. Walter's employer and the state help ensure that all of his family's education, medical care and pension costs are covered.

Now, however, "it's becoming a national preoccupation about how to keep our benefits when the rest of the world considers them outlandish luxuries," Mr. Walter

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ON DISPLAY — An armed "bobby," until now an unusual sight, standing guard Monday outside No. 10 Downing Street.

Bosnia Muslims Launch a New Offensive

Army Is Emboldened by NATO Raid and Rift Among Serbs

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The mostly Muslim Bosnian Army, long the underdog in the 27-month-old war, has launched its second major offensive in six weeks in an attempt to profit from an apparent rift among the Serbs, better relations with the Croats and a NATO ultimatum banning the use or transport of heavy weapons around Sarajevo. United Nations officials said Monday.

Like the last Muslim campaign, which the Serbs beat back July 6, this fight south of the central Bosnian town of Vares is also about roads, in this case a route linking central Bosnia with the rich agricultural and industrial region of Tuzla to the northeast. But now, for the first time since 1992, Croatian units are fighting side by side with Muslim troops in central Bosnia, the officials said.

So far, the battles over Route Skoda, as UN officials call it, have played an important role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's first air strike around Sarajevo.

jevo, the Serbian move to reimpose Sarajevo's siege and the re-emergence of snipers aiming down the streets of this Balkan capital.

The struggle for towns like Brjuni and Destansko illustrate how far away peace is from Bosnia and illuminate the gap between Western initiatives to stop the war and the reality in Bosnia's dust and mud. They also reflect how important the presence of the UN is to the Muslim-dominated army.

Saddled with an enormous disadvantage in weaponry because of an international arms embargo, and facing a Serbian force equipped by the fourth largest standing force in Europe, the old Yugoslav People's Army, Bosnia's Muslims are forced to rely on UN forces to protect their flanks and their civilians as they strive to win back lost ground. The only problem is that the patience of Western nations like France and Britain, which make up the bulk of the UN force here, is wearing thin.

"These attacks certainly aren't very helpful to the peace process," said Sir

Michael Rose, commander of UN forces in Bosnia, in an interview Monday. "They are one of the reasons why the Serbs feel quite justified in closing off Sarajevo."

Lieutenant General Rose announced a plan to demilitarize Sarajevo following the U.S.-led air strike on a Bosnian Serbian anti-tank system on Friday. But the way each faction interpreted the move indicated it had little hope of success.

Bosnian Serbian officers said they would only recommend approval of such a plan if it meant a complete cessation of hostilities around Vares as well. Bosnian Muslim officers, however, rejected any freezing of the lines to the north and viewed the idea as a way to liberate men from trenches around Sarajevo to fight on battlefields nearby.

The Muslim attack from Vares south toward Route Skoda began last week shortly after the Bosnian Serbian assembly rejected an international peace plan that would divide Bosnia into two roughly equal parts: one Serbian and one con-

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 6.79	Down 0.05%
3753.81	115.86
The Dollar	
New York	Mon. close
DM	1.5625
Yen	1.5415
FF	1.5415
FF	5.4195

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 80 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dn
Cameroun.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....9.00 P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Senegal.....9.00 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.000 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000.
Jordan.....1.50 JD	U.A.E. (Emir.) Dirh
Lebanon.....1.50 L.L.S.T. 50	U.S. Mail (E.S.D.) St. 10'

For Defiant Iranian Youths, Happiness Is in the Hills

New York Times Service

DARAKEH, Iran — It was not yet 9 in the morning and Mehdi Nazemi, with a full day's work in front of him, had broken into a heavy sweat.

"It has been bad all morning," he said. "Girls in baseball caps, covered with makeup, coming up here without proper head scarves. And the boys use words I can't repeat and strip off their shirts. It is a dirty, lonely job. But we must be ready to die for God."

Each weekend, several thousand young Iranian men and women take off for the small village of Darakeh, at the northwest corner of Tehran, to climb the sharp, rocky peaks that surround the city and to escape the rigorous restrictions imposed by the Islamic state.

And each weekend the members of the government-backed Islamic popular militias, like the Basij, send their fittest followers to make sure that Iranian youths enjoy the fresh air and the hike, but not each other.

Militia members hide in bushes along the sides of the trail and pounce on groups of teenagers.

Boys dive from rocks into the pools bare chested and scampers up the rocky slopes as panting militiamen try to catch them.

Girls tuck baseball caps under their head scarves and apply makeup and fingernail polish once they have passed checkpoints.

And atop some jagged peaks, girls brazenly strip off their required baggy cloaks and black head scarves for picnics with boyfriends.

Facing defiance by the young men and women, many of whom come from Westernized middle- or upper-class families, the militias have set up "detention houses" in the mountains where they try to teach proper Islamic behavior to smirking teen-agers caught defying the rules. And for repeat offenders, the militias keep huses at the base of the park to ferry young men and women to detention houses that hold them overnight.

But despite the best efforts of the volunteers like Mr. Nazemi, the park has become the highest pickup spot in Tehran. Some boys spend the evening before they go there copying their phone numbers on dozens of slips of paper so they can hand them out to prospective girlfriends the next day. A few said they had forged documents to make it look as if their girlfriends were their sisters.

In desperation, the militias recently began to use megaphones at the base of the park to warn young Iranians that if they did not stop misbehaving, access to the park could be restricted to allow girls and boys to visit only on alternate weeks. But few of the youth there appear ready to redirect their interests to the slopes and streams.

"This is the only fun left to us in this country," said 17-year-old Nahid Azaripour, who was being sent home for

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Kiosk Argentine Judge Ties Iran to Blast

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — An Argentine judge has obtained evidence linking Iranian diplomats to a bomb that killed nearly 100 people last month at the offices of a Jewish organization in Buenos Aires, a court source said Monday.

Judge Juan José Galeano, who has been investigating the attack, has obtained enough proof for the case to go to Argentina's Supreme Court, the source said.

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North Korea Offers Plan for Fuel Rods

Officials in Geneva Report Some Progress in Atom Talks

New York Times Service

Resuming negotiations after a weekend break, the United States and North Korea said Monday that they had made some progress in dealing with an array of issues related to North Korea's nuclear program and its suspected nuclear ambitions.

After nine hours of talks in the North Korean Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, North Korea's chief delegate, Kang Sok Ju, said he proposed a solution to the problem of 8,000 spent nuclear fuel rods, which the United States fears could be reprocessed into weapons-grade plutonium.

Without offering details, he said he had proposed a "proper way" of handling the fuel that would "certainly ease the concerns of the international community."

North Korea has said the fuel, now stored in a cooling pond, must be reprocessed or treated before the end of August if an accident is to be averted.

Mr. Kang said North Korea was also ready to freeze its construction of graphite nuclear reactors in exchange for "proper and appropriate" compensation and provision of a new light-water reactor. Washington favors such a change since light-water technology yields less plutonium than graphite reactors.

Robert L. Gallucci, who heads the American negotiating team, said he considered North Korea's proposals "interesting, certainly worthy of study and consideration," although he refused to elaborate on their content. He said the two sides would meet again Wednesday, allowing time for consultations with governments.

In the negotiations, the United States is hoping to persuade North Korea to accept international inspection of all its nuclear installations and to place any plutonium stocks — as well as the spent fuel rods — under international control. In exchange, it has offered to ease Pyongyang's isolation by providing it with economic aid and some diplomatic recognition.

"I would say that we made some progress on some of the issues outstanding between us," Mr. Gallucci told reporters after Monday's session, "but of course there are many issues — many complicated issues — yet to be resolved. We have certainly a ways to go."

The talks, which were interrupted after one day last month by the death of North Korea's longtime president, Kim Il Sung, resumed in Geneva last Friday. At that time, the United States presented a set of detailed proposals to North Korea. On Monday, the North Korean delegation countered with its own ideas.

"Many of the issues were contained in our initial proposal on Friday," Mr. Gallucci said, "and many of the issues were contained in the set of ideas put forward today. Not all are completely comprehensive."

The American official said he still could not predict how long the talks would last.

In Pyongyang, meanwhile, North Korean leaders vowed on Monday to put Kim Il Sung's eldest son "at the top of the party, the state and the army."

But the son, Kim Jong Il, was conspicuously absent from the ceremony.

The North Korean Central News Agency said the Stalinist state's elite made the promise at a ceremony marking the passage of one month since Kim Il Sung's death on July 8.

North Korean leaders have pledged allegiance to Kim Jong Il since his father's death, but he has yet to be officially confirmed in the posts his father held — state president, general secretary of the Workers' Party and chairman of the party's central military commission.

The North Korean agency said those attending the ceremony Monday included Defense Minister O Jin U and Prime Minister Kang Song San.

— ALAN RIDING



Activists protesting on Monday in Paris over Japanese immigration restrictions on people with AIDS.

Asia Is Warned to Act Quickly on AIDS

By David Brown

Washington Post Service

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Asia has barely enough time to apply the lessons learned elsewhere about the AIDS epidemic if it wants to prevent the rapid spread of the disease here.

That was the sobering message offered Monday as the 10th International Conference on AIDS began at its first Asian venue.

Though human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, infection is well-established in such Southeast Asian countries as Thailand and Burma, and is growing steadily in India, in many places the disease has just arrived and the opportunity to prevent its spread is greater than it will ever be, experts said.

"In places where the epidemic is just moving into the early explosive phase — like much of Asia — the overriding need is to act now, without delay," said Michael H. Merson, director of the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS.

"Provide your most vulnerable citizens the information and means — including condoms — to protect themselves," he said.

By conservative estimates, there are now about 17 million people infected with HIV worldwide, 3 million more than a year ago. Infections in sub-Saharan Africa, where the virus is believed to have arisen, account for about 60 percent of the total. Asia's share has risen from 12 percent to 16 percent since last year's conference in Berlin, Mr. Merson said.

HIV prevalence varies widely in Asia, though the disease has been reported everywhere in the region except some island groups of the South Pacific. Japan has reported only 3,317 cases through April. The spread of AIDS in China, however, worries many people.

More than three-quarters of China's cases are in the southern province of Yunnan. Through the end of last year there were about 1,000 infections, nearly all of them male farmers who inject drugs, said Hehe Cheng, a health official.

Though the number so far is low, China is fertile ground for the spread of HIV through heterosexual contact, the most common mode of transmission in developing countries.

From 1987 to 1990, new reports of sexually transmitted disease, primarily gonorrhea, rose 47 percent a year, according to Yun-fong Ngew, of the University of Malaya, in Malaysia. Because it causes inflammation and tissue ulceration, venereal disease facilitates spread of HIV infection.

The rise of sexually transmitted diseases in China "tells us how vulnerable this country is to HIV spread, especially

given the massive population movements underway as a result of economic expansion," Mr. Merson said.

"If the HIV epidemic takes hold in this giant of a country," he said, "it could have an enormous impact not only on China but on Asia as a whole."

A recent epidemiological study in central Africa by the World Health Organization provided a picture of what the "natural history" of the epidemic might look like in a population that fails to take preventive measures. In Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zambia the disease took hold in the early 1980s in part because its arrival was unforeseen.

Researchers found that in those countries, nearly half the people who became infected in the first dozen years of the epidemic did so in their first four years. People engaged in high-risk behavior — primarily intercourse with multiple partners — rapidly became infected.

The vast majority ranged in age from the midteens to the midforties.

The disease in that region is now out of the "explosive" phase, and the average age of infection has dropped. Most new infections (except those acquired at birth) today occur around the time a person becomes sexually active. Among women, about 60 percent of newly infected women get the disease before age 20, the WHO researchers found.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Sends 2d Ship in Fishery Fight

LONDON (AFP) — The Royal Navy dispatched a second patrol vessel to the Bay of Biscay off northern Spain on Monday to protect Cornish tuna trawlers in a dispute with Spanish fishermen over international fishing rules.

A spokeswoman for the Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Ministry said the Alderney was steaming to join the Anglesy in the region where Spanish fishermen last week cut British drift nets, contending they exceeded legal limits.

The "tuna wars" erupted when Cornish fishing boats switched to international waters in the Bay of Biscay area after traditional whitefish stocks near Britain's coasts became depleted.

Kurds Kidnap 2 Finnish Tourists

ANKARA (Reuters) — Kurdish guerrillas, fighting for an independent homeland in southeast Turkey, kidnapped two Finnish tourists after halting their car at a roadblock, local officials said Monday.

The two are still missing, but their car was recovered Saturday along the highway between the provincial center of Tunceli and the town of Pulumur in the largely Kurdish southeast.

A pro-Kurdish newspaper said the Finns were detained for failing to carry a proper travel document in a region claimed by the military wing of the separatist Kurdistan Workers' Party. Turkish security officials gave the surnames of the two men as Hotakainen, born in 1967, and Pollari, born in 1974.

Costeau Opposes Reviving Reactor

PARIS (Reuters) — The oceanographer Jacques Costeau criticized France on Monday for restarting a fast-breeder nuclear reactor. He said he would ask President François Mitterrand to have it shut down.

Commandant Costeau, one of France's most popular public figures, told Le Figaro, the Paris daily, that it was "hypocritical" to have restarted the 1,200-megawatt Superphenix plant while most of the country was on vacation.

The government gave permission this week for the 18-year-old plant at Creys-Malville, near Grenoble, to operate as a research unit into recycling nuclear waste after a four-year shutdown. Ecologists have protested against restarting the reactor.

Germans and Foreign Gangs Battle

SAARBRÜCKEN, Germany (AP) — German and foreign gangs battled with clubs, baseball bats, tear gas and broken bottles at a street fair in this city near the French border, capping a weekend of widespread violence in Germany.

About 25 foreign youths attacked a German group of the same size late Sunday night, a police spokesman, Paul Zimmer, said. The police arrested and released six youths, ages 16 to 19, citizens of Jordan, Ukraine, Italy, Turkey and Lebanon.

The German youths were also being questioned to determine what caused the fight. The gangs had insulted each other but had not previously battled, Mr. Zimmer said. There were several injuries, none serious, he said.

Ukrainian Increases His Powers

KIEV (Reuters) — President Leonid S. Kuchma of Ukraine has issued two decrees putting himself directly in charge of the government and subordinating all local councils to the presidency, state television said Monday.

Mr. Kuchma won a decisive election victory over the incumbent, Leonid M. Kravchuk, last month on a pledge to improve the faltering economy and build closer ties with Russia.

The decrees, which give Mr. Kuchma the power to set the government's agenda and appoint and dismiss the heads of powerful state committees, are in line with his assertions that he will create a strong presidency.

Extremists Free Philippines Priest

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (AP) — Muslim extremists freed a Roman Catholic priest on Monday after two months' captivity, ending a hostage drama that had heightened religious tensions in the southern Philippines.

The Reverend Cirilo Nacorda, seized June 8 along with about 50 other Christians, was released by a shadowy extremist force called the Abu Sayyaf Group after negotiations with provincial officials of Basilan Island, where he was being held, Vice President Joseph Estrada said.

Vote Recess Sought in Simpson Trial

LOS ANGELES (AP) — California state officials asked Monday for O. J. Simpson's murder trial to be recessed on election day, Nov. 8, and the day before, if it is in session that week.

Acting Secretary of State Tony Miller sent a letter to Judge Lance Ito saying that he worried that the broadcast proceedings would divert attention away from the election. Mr. Simpson is charged with murder in the killings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and a friend, Ronald Goldman, 25, who were found stabbed to death outside Ms. Simpson's condominium on June 13.

In another development, a container of partly melted frozen dessert that may help establish the time of the crime was found in the condominium and not outside near her body, a source said. Newsweek magazine had quoted unidentified defense sources as saying the partly frozen dessert would suggest that Ms. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were alive after 11 P.M., since the dessert would have melted quickly in the 60-degree air. By 11 P.M., Mr. Simpson was on his way to the airport in a limousine for a trip to Chicago.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Athens Smubs Air-Control Strikers

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece's Socialist government refused to bow to pay demands on Monday from air-traffic controllers, who are disrupting flights with a work slowdown.

Foreign tourists arriving for summer vacations in Greece have faced long delays at the Athens airport since May, mainly because of the protest by 500 controllers. The delays, made worse by outmoded radar systems, range from one to four hours for most arrivals and departures.

Gulf Air has decided to resume flights later this month to the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, which were interrupted by Yemen's civil war, the United Arab Emirates agency reported.

In Spain, 57 people were killed in highway accidents over the weekend, making the 48-hour period one of the most deadly this year.

British Airways is to expand service between Johannesburg and London from eight to nine nonstop flights a week, the airline said Monday.

Singapore Airlines will ban smoking in flights to Europe and North America, making 90 percent of its routes smoke-free, the company said Monday. With the latest routes being covered by the ban from Oct. 30, smoking will be allowed only in flights originating or terminating in Japan.

(AP)

Haitian Junta Taking Steps to Show It Will Resist

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — In an effort to convince the United States that armed intervention would be more difficult than military experts have portrayed it, the Haitian Army has embarked on a campaign to show how soldiers and civilian volunteers would resist an invasion.

Under the state of siege declared last week by the de facto president, Emile Jonassaint, the military has also stepped up its harassment of supporters of the ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as cracked down on journalists and tightened security around the capital.

"The message is that the army is in control and has no intention of leaving," a foreign military analyst said. "They want to show they are calling the shots and are getting on with their lives because the United States no longer has any credibility when it makes threats and talks about taking action."

The army has been holding training sessions every morning with people it says are volunteers to fight an invasion. The training takes place in front of the army general headquarters and across the street from the presidential palace. Dubbed "Groups of Patriotic Resistance," the people do calisthenics and march, using sticks as weapons.

On a recent day, about 1,000 people

showed up for the drills, including women and old men. After finishing, some jogged through the main streets, yelling slogans against foreign intervention.

Most diplomats and Haitian analysts consulted agree that the 7,000-man Haitian Army would not present much resistance to an invasion force. With only two small, working propeller-driven airplanes in its air force and five armored personnel carriers, the military would stand little chance of slowing down a well-planned operation.

Haitian soldiers, and sources close to the military leadership, have talked about a strategy of "evaporation" in case of an invasion. They said soldiers would simply doff their uniforms and slip away with their weapons to their

homes as civilians. The strategy, according to several sources, would be to wage a war of sniping and harassment, similar, they said, to what international forces faced in Somalia.

Nighttime roadblocks are now more frequent around the capital, usually manned by armed civilians known as attaches.

On a recent night, the army hatched out the entire capital and then carried out practice raids on areas where an invasion force would be likely to strike. The unannounced maneuvers startled even those close to the military.

The Argentine and Colombian embassies closed over the weekend, and their personnel have left.

UN, Hoping for Angola Settlement, Delays on New Savimbi Sanctions

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a last effort to extricate a negotiated peace agreement from the wreckage of Angola's civil war, United States and other members of the UN Security Council have stopped the clock that was ticking toward new sanctions against Jonas Savimbi, the rebel leader, according to U.S. and diplomatic sources.

The council had set a July 31 deadline for Mr. Savimbi to accept a take-it-or-leave-it deal or face sanctions aimed at driving him and his rebels in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola back to a primitive existence in the bush.

But the participants in the Angolan talks have held off in

deference to President Nelson Mandela, who for the first time has put his prestige on the line in a country other than his own.

Mr. Mandela has invited Mr. Savimbi to meet him in South Africa to discuss the proposed Angola settlement. Mr. Savimbi has accepted in principle, but he has also raised security concerns and no date has been set.

Under U.S. pressure, the Luanda government has accepted the agreement as final. But Mr. Savimbi has balked because the deal gives President José Eduardo dos Santos's faction the governorship of Huambo province.

Distressed that one of Africa's longest wars was raging on because Mr. Savimbi was hung up on this point, the Security

Council gave him until July 31 to accept the deal. His representatives faced expulsion from Washington and other capitals, and his army faced a cutoff of arms, which it has been financing by exporting diamonds from areas under its control.

Mr. Mandela's decision to intervene — prompted in part by evidence that South African mercenaries are again participating in the war, according to news reports — injected a new element into the negotiations.

"We would think it's important that the envisioned meeting between Mr. Mandela and Mr. Savimbi be given an opportunity before any action is taken," said Jim Stewart, South Africa's chief UN delegate.

SERBS: Muslims Attack

Continued from Page 1

trolled by a federation of Croats and Muslims. The attack, General Rose said, was in direct violation of an agreement made by Serbs and Muslims to stop offensive actions.

The Bosnian Serbian rejection of the peace plan had been fiercely opposed by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, the architect of the Serbian rebellion in Bosnia. But Mr. Milosevic has apparently grown disinterested in further war because he wants economic sanctions, imposed on his country for supporting the conflict, lifted. While Muslim forces were inching south, Mr. Milosevic shut his borders with Serbian-controlled Bosnia in a move implying that fuel, weapons and soldiers, which have sustained the Bosnian Serbian Army, would no longer be provided.

"Is this theater or is it substantial?" General Rose asked Monday. "We still don't know."

Regardless, Bosnian Army officials said Mr. Milosevic's gambit emboldened their attack as did a change of heart among Croatian forces.

Croatian soldiers, which held a small pocket between Vares and Serbian lines around Bratunac, initially protested that Muslim troops had infiltrated their lines. The two factions, which had fought a vicious war in central Bosnia for more than a year, concluded a peace deal in Washington in March.

But then, the Croats joined the Muslim offensive.

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THE AMERICAS / DEBATING HEALTH CARE

Senate Health Bill To Stress Subsidies

A Wrangle Ahead With House Over Kinds of Cost Control

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — When the congressional debate on national health insurance legislation formally begins on Tuesday, the Senate will be considering a bill that relies mostly on subsidies to cover more people and on enhanced competition to control costs.

The bill, proposed by George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and the Senate majority leader, would provide the most new help to children and pregnant women. It would also initiate two programs that advocates for the elderly have sought for years: prescription drug coverage under Medicare and federal support for home- and community-based long-term care.

But the parts of his bill that would affect the most Americans, if something like it became law, are a variety of insurance law changes. They are intended to make the 85 percent of Americans who already have health insurance more secure that they will not lose the insurance or find its price suddenly doubling or tripling.

"It's one of the frustrations of the debate," Mr. Mitchell said in an interview, "that those who have insurance are unfortunately being persuaded by some that there is nothing in it for them."

The legislation that will be considered by the House — which will start next week but probably finish ahead of the Senate — has many of the same provisions.

But it also requires employers to pay 80 percent of the cost of their workers' insurance policies, and puts the unemployed and workers for small companies into a new branch of Medicare, not into insurance purchasing cooperatives that would buy commercial policies, as in the Senate plan.

If each house passes something like the legislation proposed by its Democratic leaders, a House-Senate conference to reconcile their differences

will "be a fairly tough conference," the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, said on a CBS news program.

The argument over cost control will probably be disingenuous, as senators complain that former measures were not included. But the insurance premium limits that President Bill Clinton proposed felt to conservative opposition.

For cost controls, the Mitchell bill relies first on a modest tax on insurance policies whose rates go up much more quickly than the national average.

It is also hoped that by standardizing health insurance benefits, the plan will promote competition among insurers based on price.

Most of the increased coverage is expected to come from four subsidy programs, which would take effect in 1997:

- Low-income families would receive a subsidy for the full cost of an average health insurance policy in their area if they have incomes of up to the federal poverty level, or \$14,764 for a family of four. The subsidy would be gradually phased out, stopping at twice the poverty level, or \$29,528.

- Children under 19 and pregnant women would have full subsidies up to 185 percent of the poverty level, or \$27,313. The subsidy would be gradually phased out, stopping at three times the poverty level, or \$44,292.

- Temporarily unemployed workers would be eligible for up to six months of subsidies if they had been insured for six months before losing their jobs, by not having most of their unemployment benefits counted as income.

- Employers who expand the insurance coverage of their workers could be eligible for up to five years of subsidies, so they would pay no more than 50 percent of the premium or 8 percent of a worker's wage, whichever is less.

The new benefits for the elderly would take effect later.



THE FIRE THIS TIME — A graduate surveying the ruins after fire ruined a high school in Wedowee, Alabama. The school was at the center of a furor over the principal's hint he would ban the prom if interracial couples attended.

Outdoing Himself: The Married Michael Jackson

By William F. Powers
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — One night last week on Hollywood Boulevard, where celebrities become paving stones and fans walk on them, the proprietor of the Pose With Stars photo booth was having a little trouble finding his Michael Jackson.

Unlike the Tom Cruise and Harrison Ford and Madonna and Arnold Schwarzenegger and Janet Jackson cutouts, all prominently displayed to pull in the odd tourist ready to part with \$8, the two-dimensional Michael Jackson was in back behind the cash register, facing the wall.

The proprietor explained that Mr. Jackson was not requested much anymore. "It's only for the children," he says.

If adults no longer want to be photographed embracing the image of Mr. Jackson, they certainly have not forgotten he exists. His marriage to Lisa Marie Presley, the daughter of Elvis, is just the latest inescapable dispatch from the strange world that Mr. Jackson inhabits.

Earlier this year, he had drifted off the tabloid front for a while. Then, in July, the Lisa Marie stories began to appear. It seemed at first an absurd tale concocted by a judge in the Dominican Republic who claimed to have performed the ceremony. Now the wedding turns out to be fact, and Mr. Jackson has taken his elaboration of the celebrity archetype to its zenith.

The man who was world-famous before puberty, who made the best-selling album of all time ("Thriller," with 48 million sold), who bought the rights to the Beatles' song catalogue, who wore his toy-soldier uniform to the White House, who built a private amusement park on his ranch, and who seemed unable or unwilling to grow up, is now the King's son-in-law.

Suddenly Mr. Jackson's willfully fantastic existence is outdoing even itself. The newlyweds are going to sing together at Graceland in October, according to

'Michael Jackson is basically a small Fortune 500 company. People are gambling millions of dollars on him.'

A music industry official.

reports. They may be having a baby, says one tabloid television show. They are living high up in Donald Trump's gaudy Manhattan tower, frolicking on Italian marble floors with all the world at their feet.

But Mr. Jackson has hardly been released from his earthly troubles.

In January, he settled a civil suit filed on behalf of a 13-year-old boy who claimed he had been sexually molested,

for an amount reported to have exceeded \$10 million.

Grand juries both here and in Santa Barbara, California, finished their terms earlier this year without indicting Mr. Jackson. Criminal investigations, however, continue in both jurisdictions.

"It's sort of gotten a back seat since the Simpson case came up," says a source in the office of the Los Angeles district attorney, Gil Garcetti.

One of Mr. Jackson's lead attorneys, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., who is now a member of O.J. Simpson's defense team, says he expects the Los Angeles County investigation will be dropped within a month.

The investigation by the Santa Barbara County district attorney, Thomas W. Sneddon Jr., may be another matter.

C. Michael Cooney, a Santa Barbara attorney representing a local newspaper in its effort to open up part of the case record, said he recently spoke with Mr. Sneddon and came away with a definite impression that he was pressing the investigation hard.

"He's not going to let Jackson go," Mr. Cooney says. "He's convinced he committed crimes with a minor who has refused to testify, and he's trying to put together a case."

What if no charges are brought? Can Mr. Jackson move past this controversy and maintain his popularity as a performer? People inside the music industry say yes, as long as the songs are good. "Michael Jackson is basically a small

Citing 'Partisanship,' Clinton Lawyer Asks Starr to Withdraw

By Ruth Marcus
and Rebecca Fowler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's lawyer in a sexual harassment lawsuit has called on Kenneth W. Starr, the newly appointed independent counsel to investigate Whitewater, to step down from the case because of an appearance of "partisanship" against Mr. Clinton.

The attorney, Robert S. Bennett, said in an interview that he had no doubts about Mr. Starr's "intellect and integrity." But he pointed to Mr. Starr's recent comments opposing Mr. Clinton's argument that he was im-

mune as president from being sued by a former Arkansas state employee, Paula Corbin Jones.

He also noted that Mr. Starr had planned to file a friend-of-the-court brief opposing Mr. Clinton's position.

"I think Starr should decline it," Mr. Bennett said of Mr. Starr's appointment Friday as independent counsel. "I think there is a real appearance of unfairness. If Starr found anything wrong, I don't think anybody could have any confidence in that."

Mr. Starr, asked at the American Bar Association's annual meeting in New Orleans about Mr. Bennett's comments, said he would act impartially and "with an open mind."

Mr. Bennett's statements were the first public salvo against Mr. Starr by a person associated with the White House and reflected the intense behind-the-scenes unhappiness of administration officials and their allies with the selection of an active Republican and a former top official of the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Mr. Starr had been on Attorney General Janet Reno's original list of possible special counsels to investigate Whitewater. But Mr. Bennett said Mr. Starr had "picked up baggage" since then because of his activities in the Jones case.



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POLITICAL NOTES

Killing Off Blighted Housing

WASHINGTON — Blighted public housing projects have long been a national symbol of urban decay, but after years of ideological bickering, Congress has finally closed ranks and decided to give local officials the authority to tear them down.

With broad bipartisan support, lawmakers have joined the Clinton administration in crafting reforms of federal housing policy that would give communities more discretion in how they administer government funds.

The House passed its Housing and Community Development Act of 1994 two weeks ago by a vote of 345 to 36. A similar bill is ready to come to the Senate floor, and passage of a joint bill is virtually certain by year's end. (WP)

Sudden Bumps for Crime Bill

WASHINGTON — Just as Democrats were claiming they had finally wrested the crime issue away from Republicans, Democratic-created hurdles have tripped up House action on a \$33.2 billion crime bill.

As a result, Republican gun-control supporters could now hold the key to the bill's passage.

The six-year measure would authorize billions to help put 100,000 new police officers on the beat, billions for state and local prison construction and billions for crime-prevention efforts. It also contains provisions to create more than 50 new federal death penalties, send some third-time felons to prison for life and ban assault-style firearms.

But Democrats — conservatives who oppose an assault-style firearms ban and blacks who oppose the death penalties and the dropping of a provision to challenge discrimination in capital cases — have stalled the bill. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

An unidentified senior Treasury official on why Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman, under pressure he can't remain in office and clear his name, "Public service is really important to him. And anyway, no one wants to be run out of town." (LAT)

Away From Politics

- Two fires fanned by gusty winds destroyed about 40 buildings in the Sierra Nevada foothills of northern California.

- A sightseeing plane carrying European tourists crashed into a mountain west of Kodiak, Alaska, killing six people and seriously injuring a seventh.

- A Delta Airlines agent and a drunken mechanic took an empty Boeing 737 for a mile-long joyride around a taxiway, airport police said in Tucson, Arizona. The two were fired.

- A small plane taking four people home after a family visit hit power lines and crashed onto a highway near San Luis Obispo, northwest of Los Angeles, killing all aboard. (AP)

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Syria May Ask for Lebanon as Price of Peace

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In contrast to the break-through between Israel and Jordan, President Hafez Assad of Syria appears determined to avoid copying the formula of step-by-step peacemaking that pro-

NEWS ANALYSIS

duced results for both King Hussein and Yasser Arafat.

Despite Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's upbeat comments as he left Damascus this weekend, it remains slow going with Syria because there is scant room for concessions over the Golan Heights. Israel has strong security reasons for wanting to keep this strategic ground permanently out of Syrian control.

With a Golan compromise looking almost impossible, Mr. Assad seems to be weighing possible compensation for a

deal with Israel in the form of permanent Syrian hegemony over Lebanon, U.S. and Arab officials say.

"If he can't get the Golan, the only thing he can settle for is recovery of what Syrians see as their lost land of promise — Lebanon and Beirut," according to a Palestinian policymaker.

Officially, no one in Washington or any other Western capital acknowledges even contemplating such a trade-off, and Israel has almost as many reasons to fear Syrian forces in Lebanon as on the Golan Heights.

But Mr. Assad, whose regime has been consolidated by wealth siphoned into Syria from Beirut and the drug traffic in the Bekaa, makes a point of signaling the world that there can be no substitute for Syrian authority in making Lebanon a peaceful neighbor of Israel.

Lebanese leaders, their own political credibility shattered by the long civil war that ended only with Syrian inter-

vention, say they find few allies to help Lebanon determine its own future.

In a bid for U.S. help, influential Lebanese Christians last month urged the Clinton administration to tackle the impasse on Israel's northern border by starting three-way talks involving Lebanon, Syria and Israel. The proposal, backed by Israel, was vetoed in Damascus, diplomats said.

Syria's role in Lebanon is now openly acknowledged by Mr. Christopher, who no longer bothers to meet with the titular government in Beirut but instead goes straight to Damascus to deal with Lebanese developments.

Indeed, Syrian-controlled Islamic guerrillas in southern Lebanon regularly trigger violence almost on cue as a reminder of Syria's power as a spoiler in any regional peace that excludes Damascus. This weekend, Hezbollah killed two Israeli soldiers in an ambush, prompting Israeli retaliatory air raids that coincided with the peace ceremony in Jordan.

Acknowledging that Mr. Christopher pressed Mr. Assad to exert more restraint over Hezbollah, U.S. officials pointedly did not say the discussion was confined to the cross-border attacks.

In fact, according to Israeli sources, the main U.S. concern is possible Syrian links to recent terrorist bombings against Jewish targets in Buenos Aires and London, which apparently were linked to Iranian-trained Hezbollah guerrillas.

Even if attacks were mounted by networks organized by Iran, Western specialists say, Syria almost certainly had advance knowledge of any major operation carried out by Hezbollah.

Publicly, Washington, anxious to avoid ruffling the diplomatic calm in U.S.-Syrian relations, has blamed the terrorism on Iran. But Israeli officials insist that Syria was also implicated, pointing out that the attacks were timed to spoil the peace moves made by Jordan.

France's Algerian Quagmire

In Backing Regime, Risks Grow for Paris

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — For Algeria's besieged, army-backed regime, France's arrest of 17 sympathizers of the Islamic Salvation Front following the murder of five French nationals in Algeria represented a rare expression of foreign support for its battle against Muslim fundamentalism.

But in clamping down on alleged Islamic extremists operating among the large Muslim community resident here, France's conservative government risks being drawn ever more deeply into a conflict over which it has little influence.

The government felt it had no choice but to show firmness after the killing of five of its citizens last week, but the military arm of the Islamic Salvation Front promptly denounced the arrests as "a declaration of war" and threatened reprisals if the 17 were not soon freed.

The government responded by tightening security at airports and railroad stations, bringing police reinforcements to Paris and carrying out some 5,000 identity checks.

The immediate result has been to place Algeria at the center of French political concerns, with the government arguing that it should do all it can to forestall a fundamentalist victory and opposition voices on left and right urging France not to take sides.

For France, the key question is how France itself will be affected by events in its former North African colony. And for that reason, the simmering civil war in Algeria is increasingly viewed here as a domestic as well as a foreign policy issue.

While France fears the impact of a fundamentalist takeover in Algeria on the rest of North Africa, for example, its main worry is that it would stimulate a flood of

refugees into France, deepening hostility towards the three million or so immigrants from the Third World already here.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua has warned that an Algerian exodus would be a European as well as a French problem, an argument France has used to try to mobilize economic support for the Al-

gerian regime. But the record shows that both immigrants and refugees from Algeria prefer to come to France.

France's sensitivity was apparent last week when Mr. Pasqua criticized the United States, Germany and Britain for harboring members of the Islamic Salvation Front. In light of the killing of 15 French nationals by Algerian extremists over the past ten months, he said, this was an offense to France.

Closer to home, France is already alarmed that Islamic fundamentalists are trying to influence young Muslim immigrants — or French-born children of older immigrants — with their radical message. They are as much a target of

Algerian Student Held At Ammunition Cache

Agence France-Press
PARIS — An Algerian student was arrested in Paris while collecting an arms cache at the weekend as French police carried out a security sweep aimed at countering a threat from Islamic fundamentalists, an official said Monday.

Abderramane Cherine, 24, a science student, was stopped while collecting more than 100 rounds of ammunition and two automatic weapons magazines and silencers from a supermarket store-room in the western suburb of La Defense.

Mr. Pasqua's clampdown as

from sympathizers. The measures have produced ambivalent reactions among the Algerian community here. Many Algerians are opposed to the front and support the government's action.

But many also fear a backlash from the campaign against extremists. Karim Azaiza, 19, who has both French and Algerian nationality, said he no longer carries his Algerian passport. "If I'm asked where I'm from and I say Algeria, people immediately think I'm a fundamentalist," he said.

Dalil Boubakeur, dean of the Paris Mosque, expressed similar concerns. He urged Islamic extremists not to embark on a terror campaign in France, warning that it could trigger "a witch-hunt" here. But he also called on French authorities not to use racial criteria in stopping people for identity checks.

On Monday, the Algerian Fraternity in France, which identifies with the front, called for the release of the 17 detainees, but Mr. Pasqua has insisted they will remain in a former army barracks north of Paris until a country is found willing to accept them. He said they would not be deported to Algeria since they would be at risk there.

Less clear is how France intends to pursue its policy towards the conflict in Algeria itself. The United States has urged the Algerian regime to open negotiations with "moderate" Islamic groups, but Mr. Pasqua has dismissed the suggestion, noting that no moderate voice has yet emerged in 30 months of violence.

In an address to Algeria's government-appointed Transitional National Council, the country's prime minister, Mokdad Sifi, renewed the government's call for talks with the opposition. "You are demanding dialogue, so come and join the dialogue," he said.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, left, and King Hussein of Jordan taking the air during talks Monday in Jordan.

BORDER: Aqaba Crossing

Continued from Page 1

well as some of those who have lost relatives in the four wars that have taken place between the two nations since the creation of the Jewish state in 1948.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel, who shook hands with Jordanian veterans and went on to Aqaba with the prime minister, said, "The task of leadership is not to follow public opinion blindly, but to lead public opinion, and both Prime Minister Rabin and King Hussein are doing this."

Mr. Eban also paid tribute to the PLO leader, noting that the agreement with Jordan was only possible because Mr. Arafat had broken the ice.

"We never would have reached the agreement with Jordan unless we had reached the agreement with the Palestinians," he said, "and we won't have peace with Syria unless we cherish the Palestinian and Jordanian agreements."

The king was host to Mr. Rabin and Mr. Christopher at the palace on the Red Sea after the border ceremony. The three men met briefly with reporters in the garden of the palace before joining the king for a tour of the Gulf of Aqaba in his yacht, Haya, piloted by the monarch.

Israeli boats, waving Jordanian and Israeli flags, greeted the Haya, which means "life" in Arabic, as it plowed through the placid waters. The yacht briefly crossed into Israel as it cruised past the coastal resort of Eilat.

"Friends say to us, 'The pace of events is too fast,' the prime minister said in the morning. "We cannot keep up. Wait a minute."

"Your Royal Highness, our friends in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, we have waited 46 years," he said. "We have gone through war, pain and suffering. To prevent further loss and so on, we cannot wait even one more day."

—CHRIS HEDGES

IRAN: Defiant Youths, Escaping Restrictions, Find Happiness in the Hills

Continued from Page 1

wearing a forbidden white head scarf. "And if women aren't allowed up here the boys won't come either. This is the last place boys and girls can go out and be together."

Romances are not surprisingly, made in these hills. Eddis Shafeyan, like many young men, met his girlfriend, Narges Takhtehani, on the mountain path. "She kept falling down," he said. "And I had to help her."

The winding trail leads past nine open-air restaurants. The small restaurants, supplied by pack mules, sell soft drinks, kebabs, buckets of fresh raspber-

ries, walnuts, sour cherries, and dried fruit rolls. Water cascades through concrete channels through the restaurants, sometimes in small, manmade waterfalls, and then flows back out into the streams. It combines with the mountain air to offer a cool relief from the sweltering summers in Tehran.

The restaurants are mobbed by scores of young men and women, many of whom huddle and flirt in open defiance of the rules imposed by the government.

The adventurous fill their knapsacks with forbidden Western music cassettes, blankets and food, and head up the

sides of the mountains. If they hike for three or four hours they can usually outdistance the militias, who rarely make forays into the outer reaches of the park. On the mountain tops, just about every activity seems designed to flout the conventions of the Islamic state.

On the summit of one peak, a young man and his girlfriend, both of whom insisted on anonymity, looked as if they were performing a scene from the poetry of the ancient Persian master Omar Khayyam. She sat under a tree, her hair flowing freely down her back, dressed in white jeans and a blue halter top. The young man, his head in

her lap, was eating pistachios she was cracking and dropping into his mouth.

"These are the only moments we feel free in this country," she said. "And the freedom is all the more delicious because they try so hard to take it away from us."

But the imposition of rigid Islamic behavior can often be as trying for the militia members.

"When we see couples go up the peaks we must follow to make sure they are brothers and sisters or are married," Mr. Nazemi said. "But all this climbing, all this walking, is hard. By the end of the day, I collapse."

—CHRIS HEDGES

REFUGEES: UN Is Swamped by a World Awash With Displaced People Fleeing Conflict

Continued from Page 1

cious from the point of view of repatriation, land mines. The indiscriminate carnage speeds the exodus.

• The combatants do not shrink from using food as a weapon, either by blocking relief convoys or engaging in "slash and burn" techniques of warfare. In places like the Horn of Africa, the combination of drought and war has so savaged the land that it can no longer provide a livelihood.

• If the state itself is a party to the conflict, it may use the media to fan the flames. In Rwanda, government-controlled radio whipped up hatred in April to bring about the Hutu massacres of Tutsi and afterward sowed fears among the Hutu that they would be killed in retaliation.

Another characteristic of the new conflicts is that they can rise up quickly or suddenly ignite after simmering for long periods, catching international rescue agencies and the UN off guard.

The office of the High Commissioner, while it has been forced to develop a level of expertise in supplying large numbers of destitute people, was not created to do so. It was established in 1951, at the time of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and its original purpose was to uphold the

sanctity of the concept of international protection for people who fled their countries from a "well-founded fear of persecution."

As such, it became primarily an instrument of the Cold War, aiding people who escaped from Communist countries to resettle in the West. Over the years, with mass flights from Cambodia, Vietnam and elsewhere, that mission broadened. The agency, with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Save the Children and other organizations, provided assistance in the form of food and shelter to huge encampments of people who had fled with no belongings.

Throughout, the agency was handicapped by a contradiction. It stemmed from the fact that it was supposed to help only refugees, who were by definition people who managed to escape into another country. This restriction ignored the many millions uprooted by a conflict who moved to a different region within the same country and whose needs were every bit as desperate.

Over time, the restriction was sidestepped. With a request from the UN secretary-general, the agency can now set up and supply camps for internally displaced people, as it is doing in Bosnia, where they now number 2.7 million.

But when it does so, it finds itself at cross-purposes. Setting up a camp inside a country usually means de-emphasizing the right of the displaced to cross a border into another country. This goes against the agency's original raison d'être, which was to defend the principle that asylum is an international right that supersedes checkpoints and boundaries.

Because it was founded as a temporary agency at the time of the Cold War, its life span in 1951 was supposed to be three years, and it has been renewed at five-year intervals — the High Commissioner's office evolved an arcane method of financing. Its budget, \$1.3 billion for 1993, is raised by making appeals for specific causes to donor governments, usually the United States, the European Union and Japan.

Contributions can be earmarked for particular countries. As a result, donations for a cause such as repatriation in Cambodia, where the suffering under the Pol Pot regime touched a sympathetic chord around the world, ends up being oversubscribed. And repatriation in Mozambique, where a long-fought war is winding down in obscurity, does not raise enough money.

The system of financing also means that the agency is a hostage to publicity. It needs extensive coverage of a catastrophe by the international media in

order to exert pressure upon governments to contribute. The problem is that the coverage is usually effective only after the catastrophe is out of hand and television screens are filled with footage of ragged, starving children.

International aid officials also point out that they are often left to deal with diplomatic failures when ethnic conflicts arise and the world stands by unable or unwilling to intervene militarily.

The method of financing also leads to a sense that the emergencies are, in a way, competing with one another. The greater fear of all is what Mrs. Ogata calls "donor fatigue," although she says that she is satisfied with the results so far. "We were fully funded last year," she said.

Supporters of the policy of working inside countries like Afghanistan and Bosnia assert that it is an effective way of trying to deal with the problem of displaced people closer to the source, before they become a full-scale international burden. But critics charge that the internal camps do not allow the people to integrate easily into a local economy, that they are often less provided for and that the people are not always out of harm's way.

It is a way of accommodating the world's unwillingness to accept more refugees, they say.

At the same time, with more people out of a job, there are more unemployment payments to make, so demand for assistance soars while the amount of available funds is diminished. Moreover, those on the dole in Europe have little incentive to find work. Most European countries offer jobless benefits up to 80 percent of the previous salary for several years, or, in some cases, for an unlimited time.

Europe's welfare net has become so all-encompassing that in several countries, including Spain, the Netherlands and Italy, there is one person receiving a social security benefit for every one who is working.

And unless something is done to curtail services or those eligible for payments, a minority will soon be struggling to support the majority because the population of Europe is rapidly aging.

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Saving Refugees of Rwanda: Is the Sympathy Misplaced?

Some Being Helped Are Behind Genocide

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
GOMA, Zaire — Since about a million Rwandans, mostly Hutu, began pouring into Zaire last month, the world has responded with a huge global relief effort, including airlifts of food and supplies, water purification teams on location, and health experts.

But there are many refugees and relief workers who say they believe the world's sympathy has been misplaced. They wonder: Where was the world when Hutu were slaughtering Tutsi? Why didn't the world act sooner inside Rwanda, when Hutu were subjecting the minority Tutsi to a campaign of genocide?

The irony is not lost on relief workers: Some of the people they are struggling to save in Zaire are Rwandan Hutu responsible for the worst case of genocide since the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia in the mid-1970s.

Massacres of Tutsi by Hutu in April and May have been eclipsed by the humanitarian disaster in the hellish border camps. After the massacres, the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front ousted the Hutu-dominated government, sparking the exodus of Hutu from Rwanda in late July.

"If I were them," said Mike McDonagh of Irish Concern, referring to Rwanda's Tutsi population, "I'd be extremely bitter."

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the only relief agency operating throughout the country during the massacres, recently estimated that up to a million people may have been killed in Rwanda's bloodletting. Previous estimates had put the toll at around a half-million. The Red Cross said it had altered its estimate because hundreds of thousands unaccounted for in Rwanda were

believed to be hiding, but it now appears that they were killed.

Among the victims were moderate Hutu and those not belonging to the ruling party of the slain president, Major General Juvénal Habyarimana, himself a Hutu. In some cases, rampaging mobs forced Hutu who had married Tutsi to kill their wives before being slain themselves.

But most of the victims were Tutsi, who have been designated as an ethnic group in Rwanda.

Joseph Ntazinda is a Tutsi who fled to Zaire from Kibuye in Rwanda. He said Hutu

"In my opinion, I think it's God's punishment."

Joseph Ntazinda, a Tutsi, on the suffering and death of Hutu refugees

slaughtered his wife, brothers and parents during the frenzied bloodletting of April that wiped out the town's Tutsi population.

"Everybody was killed," Mr. Ntazinda said.

Ask him about the death and suffering ravaging Hutu who have sought exile in the Zairian refugee camps, and he replies: "In my opinion, I think it's God's punishment."

Before April 6 — the day General Habyarimana's plane crash sparked Rwanda's nightmare — Tutsi made up 15 percent of the nation's population and Hutu made up 85 percent. Now Tutsi are believed to be a much smaller fraction, although the lost population is being replaced by longtime exiles returning from abroad after the victory of the Patriotic Front.

Lieutenant Colonel Eric de Stabenrath, a commander in the French "humanitarian safety zone," spent several weeks in

Kibuye, Mr. Ntazinda's hometown, investigating the killing there. He found 4,300 bodies stacked in Kibuye's church and 7,000 to 9,000 more in a sports stadium.

Colonel De Stabenrath said Tutsi packed into the stadium for shelter and were attacked by hundreds of Hutu militiamen and government soldiers who killed until they ran out of ammunition.

Then they went away, returned and killed some more.

"Between 80 and 95 percent of the Tutsi population has been destroyed in this area," said Colonel De Stabenrath, who commands the Gikongoro sector of the French security zone of southwestern Rwanda.

He said in a village of 44,000 people near Gikongoro, only 200 Tutsi remain out of a pre-April population of 13,400.

And he said his soldiers had recently uncovered more mass graves in the Gikongoro area.

To put the Rwandan genocide in perspective, the Khmer Rouge is held responsible for the deaths of at least a million Cambodians between 1975 and the Vietnamese invasion of December 1978. Rwandans may have matched that grisly record in three months of killing.

Throughout most of the massacres, the world watched, reluctant to intervene in yet another African tribal war. The United Nations had about 500 troops in Rwanda when the bloodletting began April 6, but their mandate as peacekeepers did not allow them to intervene. In June, France sent about 2,000 troops to Rwanda on a humanitarian mission.



A resident carrying a bag of donated corn in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on Monday.

Nigerian Oil Strike Enters 6th Week With No End in Sight

Agence France Press

LAGOS — The Nigerian capital was hit by fuel shortages and power cuts Monday as oil and gas workers seeking to oust the military government began the sixth week of a crippling strike, with no signs of political progress.

Markets in the commercial capital remained closed and much business activity was badly affected by the strike, aimed at forcing the regime to hand power to Moshood K.O. Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections last year.

The main opposition leader, who is on trial for treason, "is going to insist on claiming his mandate," a source in the chambers of his principal lawyer, Godwin Kolawole Ajayi, said on Monday.

Oil industry workers went on strike on July 4, 12 days after the millionaire businessman was arrested for declaring himself president on June 11, the eve of the first anniversary of the poll annulled by the military.

Petroleum officials said the shutdown on Friday of Nigeria's main refinery at Port Harcourt will plunge the whole country into the kind of chaos gripping Lagos and other southwestern cities.

Residents of Kaduna, another key business center in the largely conservative north, where support for Mr. Abiola is not strong, said authorities had imposed overnight curfews there to stem a crime wave.

The curfews, which have been in force since Friday, were aimed partly at halting the

black market trade in fuel in Kaduna state, residents told Agence France-Presse by telephone on Monday.

Mr. Abiola's whereabouts were unknown on Monday, after one of his close aides, Fred Eno, said the businessman from the Yoruba southwest was late Friday taken out of the Kuje prison near the federal capital, Abuja.

His family, the opposition and the trade unions have rejected bail offered to Mr. Abiola on Friday because of conditions attached that would prevent him from engaging in political activity or leaving Nigeria.

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CHG 1/4

Delay Rwanda Exit, UN Implores Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOMA, Zaire — Fearing another mass exodus of refugees, the United Nations renewed its appeal to France on Monday to delay its departure from southwestern Rwanda.

A spokesman for the UN's refugee agency said there is a very real possibility that up to 1 million Rwandans could stream over the border into Zaire when French troops leave.

France already has withdrawn about 300 soldiers from Rwanda and plans to remove its remaining 2,200 troops by Aug. 22. It has said, however, that the deadline could be extended two or three weeks if necessary to preserve order in its so-called security zone.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees would like the French to stay even longer, the agency's spokesman in Goma, Ray Wilkinson, said.

Mr. Wilkinson said his agency is looking for additional refugee camp sites and warehouse space around the Zairian border town of Bukavu, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Goma.

France sent troops to Rwanda in June in what it called a humanitarian mission to protect lives. They established a security zone in the nation's southwest.

Doctors treating the refugees meanwhile warned that a virulent strain of dysentery is spreading rapidly, threatening to push the cost of saving lives beyond the means of relief organizations.

The contagious, bloody diarrhea, which is proving resistant to cheaper antibiotics being used in the disease-plagued refugee camps, has replaced cholera as the main killer of Rwandans in eastern Zaire.

"Antibiotics we use still seem

efficient," Michel Piperno of Doctors of the World said at the Mugunga camp, "but the bacteria has quickly developed other levels of resistance and we have to resort to more sophisticated, and more expensive, medicine."

"You can be using an antibiotic one day and three days later it can prove completely useless," said Colonel Francois Merouze, head of the French military medical emergency unit, Bioforce, operating at Goma airport in eastern Zaire. Officials of the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees say at least 25,000 people have died over the past three weeks in the Goma area from malnutrition, dehydration, cholera, dysentery and other diseases. Agency doctors say up to 300,000 more people could contract dysentery, an extremely virulent disease transmitted through direct contact as well as through contaminated water and food.

Unlike a cholera epidemic, which lasts an average six weeks, dysentery carries no natural immunization, Colonel Merouze said. "It won't be immediately spectacular," he predicted. "You won't have 25,000 deaths in four weeks, but it could take months, even years."

(AP, Reuters)

Czechs to Vote Nov. 18-19

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — President Václav Havel on Monday announced that local elections will be held Nov. 18-19. It will be the second round of communal balloting since the end of Communist rule and is not expected to bring about dramatic changes in the political landscape here.

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Hiding Behind Islam

The burning of books leads ineluctably to the burning of heretics. Freedom of conscience is a protection for all believers, to the disadvantage of none. When preachers enter politics, scruple sometimes flies out the door.

It has taken centuries for Western societies to absorb these lessons, whose value is periodically underscored in America by an outburst of religious zealotry — such as the killing in Florida of a physician by a foe of abortion rights, to demonstrate the sanctity of life. Similar acts, in other parts of the world, have been inspired by what is too sweepingly called Islamic fundamentalism.

Every great religion derives its strength from fundamentals, and in that sense every believer is a fundamentalist. Rather call it crafty fanaticism when clergymen with a political agenda agitate to execute alleged blasphemers, now including Christians. And in countries where this is happening — Bangladesh, Pakistan and Iran — religious bigotry is in fact a deadly weapon in a worldly power struggle.

In Bangladesh, which once prided itself on traditions of tolerance, the most conspicuous target is a feminist novelist, Taslima Nasrin, who is threatened with death by Islamic radicals and with a blasphemy trial by a rattled government. The less publicized targets are nonconforming newspaper editors and aid groups like the renowned Grameen Bank, whose offense is to give small loans to rural women. Scores of journalists have been jailed for "un-Islamic practices," while mobs take direct action, bombing houses and wrecking offices, as related in a report by Human Rights Watch/Asia.

In Pakistan, prosecutors use blasphemy laws, carrying capital sentences, against Christians and adherents of the Ahmadiyya, a minority faith. Some

Christians have died in custody; others face execution, according to a detailed Amnesty International report.

As in Bangladesh, a moderate government, also led by a politically vulnerable woman, is challenged by militant religious radicals claiming a divine right to rule and threatened by women's newfound access to power, whether political or literary. Rather than fight, both governments have gone along with blasphemy prosecutions.

Granted, compared with Iran, these sanctions are mild. Since seizing power in 1979, Iran's clerical rulers have executed tens of thousands, and made life miserable for 350,000 followers of the Baha'i faith. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been succeeded by Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, whose hard-line zealotry prevails over the cautious pragmatism of President Hashemi Rafsanjani. Ominously, Islamic radicals elsewhere — especially in Sudan, Egypt and Algeria — take their cue from Tehran's ayatollahs.

Hence the sinister implications of a new wave of repression directed against 80,000 Iranian Christians, three of whose leaders have been killed this year. The search for new victims and fresh heresies has been a proven means in Iran of deflecting discontent with joblessness, inflation and clerical corruption.

The savage mistreatment of Christians conflicts with guarantees in Iran's constitution, just as obligatory bribes for Muslims shame the religious pretensions of the Islamic Republic. President Rafsanjani needs to know that there is deep concern about the perilous example Iran is setting, and that Iran cannot hope for more normal relations with the West by showing such flagrant contempt for universal norms of tolerance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Focus on Azerbaijan

Of all the ethnic and regional conflicts crackling within the former Soviet Union, in only one, Armenia versus Azerbaijan, does the United States have a formal settlement role, through the "Minsk group" set up by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is a matter of special regret, then, that the Clinton administration has yet to take full advantage of this rare opening to offer diplomatic leadership in a place of desperate need. This is the right moment, too.

At this late stage, where the two sadly battered combatants have just formalized a cease-fire, two negotiating tracks contend. One is an effort by Russia to mediate a settlement on its own. This would involve putting Russian troops protectively into Azerbaijan (currently the one former Soviet republic with no Russian troops on its territory) and re-establishing control of the former Soviet frontier with Turkey and Iran.

The main "achievement" of the Russian effort so far is to undercut what could yet become the more inviting CSCE track. But the flagging CSCE bid also suffers from American hesitation. Washington has not replaced the full-time special envoy who earlier served in

the "Minsk group." It has lagged in figuring out ways to use Azerbaijan's oil riches as an instrument of regional peace. Nor is it making the most of the fact that Armenia would finally prefer an international military presence to a Russian one. It seems that, on this issue as on some others, the Clinton administration has not wanted to put itself at cross-purposes with Russia. This is all very well, but the effect is to give an opening to the tendency in Russia that favors restoration of the old empire.

In one further way the United States has reduced its own usefulness in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. Over the protests of two administrations, successive Congresses have allowed an Armenian-American lobby to ride roughshod over the American interest in hastening a political settlement. This is how American law forbids assistance to Azerbaijan (although some humanitarian aid flows through private agencies) even as Congress earmarks \$75 million for Armenia. This is raw ethnic politics. It is unfair. It inhibits Washington's capacity to play the honest broker in a conflict where the United States has strong reasons of friendship and strategy to do so.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Independent Counsel

Robert Fiske seemed to be doing a good job as independent counsel in the Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan and Whitewater Development Corporation case. The special court with jurisdiction in the matter was nonetheless right to replace him. The theory behind the independent counsel statute is that no administration can credibly investigate and prosecute its own topmost officials, nor should it be expected to. The theory is right.

The Whitewater case is the perfect example of the kind of conflict of interest the independent counsel statute is meant to avoid. The investigation involves the president himself; the question is whether, when he was governor of Arkansas, funds were improperly siphoned off of Madison for his personal and/or political benefit, and whether he knew about it. There is no proof that he did, and he says he didn't. But his own appointees cannot be expected to settle that.

Mr. Fiske was a presidential appointee at one remove. The attorney general named him earlier this year when the independent counsel statute was not yet back in effect (because Republicans had blocked its extension at the end of the Bush administration). When the act was put back on the books this year (in part at the Clinton administration's own urging), the attorney general asked the court to keep Mr. Fiske in business by naming him as its own.

The court said that it could not, that it did not mean to impugn the integrity of Mr. Fiske or comment in any way on the

conduct of his investigation, but that the statute required it to avoid even the appearance of conflict of interest. Therefore the counsel had to be someone else, of the court's choosing and absolutely independent of the executive branch.

The court's choice was a former federal appeals court judge and Bush administration solicitor general, Kenneth Starr. Administration partisans promptly pounced on that as unfair. If the goal of the statute is to produce apolitical prosecutions, well, Mr. Starr has a long history of strong political associations and views, none on the Democratic side. But in fact he is also a respected practitioner precisely because of his performance as judge and solicitor general, and he was on Clinton Attorney General Janet Reno's own short list of likely candidates for independent counsel when she picked Mr. Fiske.

Our sense is that Mr. Starr, no less than Mr. Fiske, will conduct a professional investigation. The president may in fact be the beneficiary of the new appointment, not the loser. If this counsel with these credentials finds that he did no wrong, there will be no room for disbelief. That in fact is how the independent counsel statute has generally worked out: the accused have been credibly exonerated.

The loss here has to do with time — an investigation well begun and in some respects concluded, now handed over to a new counsel and no doubt to some inevitable extent a new team for review. Mr. Starr should try to minimize the down time.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The West Should Get Serious With the Bosnian Serbs

By Anthony Lewis

NEW ORLEANS — For more than two years Bosnian Serb leaders have been tweaking the nose of the powers trying to stop their aggression and genocide. The United States and the others have responded by huffing and puffing — and then doing little or nothing.

Thus we warned the Bosnian Serbs that they had better accept our new plan

The effective way to stop the Bosnian Serb menace is to use air power seriously now.

to divide Bosnia, or else. They said "no." The five-power contact group said it would tighten sanctions. Ho hum.

Last week the Bosnian Serb leaders, Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, carried out a deliberate provocation, taking a tank and other heavy weapons from United Nations guards in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo. In response, NATO aircraft hit one Serbian anti-tank weapon miles away. The UN commander gave the Serbs an hour's warning of this pinprick.

The taking of the heavy weapons was not by any means the Serbs' first viola-

tion of the exclusion zone. Their snipers have been firing more and more intensely into Sarajevo, aiming at passengers in trams. After the heavy weapons episode, they fired mortar shells into the city. The UN commander has done nothing about those provocations.

If the West were serious, or rational, about stopping this cruel war, its aircraft would not hit one tiny target miles from nowhere. They would hit the military headquarters of the Bosnian Serbs in Pale. That is where General Mladic and Dr. Karadzic give the orders.

Pale is less than 16 kilometers from Sarajevo. The madness of Western policy is perfectly captured by the fact that for two years, while we Westerners wrung our hands over the Serbian blockade and murderous shelling of Sarajevo, we did nothing about Pale. And we still do nothing.

Right now is a good time to get serious with the Bosnian Serbs. An opportunity has been opened by the announcement of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic that he is cutting ties with the Bosnian Serbs, and blocking the border, because of their rejection of the peace plan.

Anyone might wonder about Mr. Mi-

losevic's sincerity. But he does seem to be trying to wind down the Serbian hyper-nationalism that he incited, because sanctions are hurting and perhaps because he fears war crimes trials. It was notable that his statement on the Bosnian Serbs said that some were "afraid of peace, in the event of which all their wrongdoings would come to light."

Whether he means it or not, his posture reduces the likelihood that the Russian government will feel obliged to block serious action by the West in Bosnia because of pan-Slav sentiment.

Mr. Milosevic has painted the Bosnian Serbs as errant Slavs. So the time is right for action by the West. That means the United States together with the British and the French, who have troops with the United Nations force in Bosnia.

The Europeans, especially the British, have wanted all along to avoid any serious response to the Serbian aggression. Their sending of troops in a "humanitarian" role, where they are often hostages to Bosnian Serb gangs, was a distraction.

Being serious at this stage means using NATO's overwhelming air power rationally and steadily. When a Serbian sniper fires into Sarajevo, planes should hit the Serbian military headquarters in Pale. Reimposition of the Serbian blockade

should be met not by bumble acquiescence, as it just was, but by air strikes.

The British and the French have complained that "humanitarian" troops so vulnerable that they would have to be withdrawn. Perhaps so. But it does not follow that Britain and France should be allowed to turn their backs on the gravest threat to peace and decency in Europe since World War II. They must join the United States in a concentrated bombing campaign.

That will require real leadership from President Bill Clinton. In recent months the administration has become more committed to solving the Bosnian problem, wisely so. It brought about the crucial alliance between Croats and Muslims. Then it pressed for the peace plan that would give the Bosnian Serbs 49 percent of the country instead of the 72 percent they now hold.

But even if the Bosnian Serbs agree to the plan, no one can believe that they will really withdraw to the new lines on the map without the effective threat of force. The plan calls for 15,000 U.S. ground troops, among others, for enforcement. To use air power seriously now would be a more effective and less risky way to stop the Bosnian Serb menace.

The New York Times

East Asia: Who Will Heed This World Bank Advice on Trade?

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — When is a trade bloc not a trade bloc? The answer seems to be when it is a geographical expression and not a set of initials.

Semantics cannot disguise the fact that the World Bank's recent proposal that East Asian countries in union reduce their trade barriers on a most-favored-nation basis twice as fast as the Uruguay Round requires amounts to a plea for a trade "grouping" if not a "bloc."

The World Bank's proposal is put forward in a suitably dull-sounding publication entitled "East Asia's Trade and Investment: Regional and Global Gains from Liberalization."

But at a time when there is almost feverish competition to build blocs of different shapes and sizes out of East Asian and Pacific countries, from Punta Arenas to Pyongyang and from Prince Ed-

ward Island to Phuket, the bank's innocuous-seeming academic exercise contains political dynamite.

It represents the most powerful economic case yet put forward for the East Asian Economic Group (EAEG) vigorously espoused by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

The Malaysian proposal, which so irritated the United States, was subsequently toned down to the vaguer-sounding East Asian Economic Caucus, to accommodate neighbors. They did not want to reject Mr. Mahathir out of hand and preferred to pretend that the EAEG was, after all, compatible both with the wider APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) group, which now is being pushed by the United States, and with the narrower AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area).

The bank's report shows an obvious lack of enthusiasm for AFTA, which aims to eliminate tariffs among its current six members over the next 15 years. While AFTA, as a small preferential group, might bring in some new investment and eliminate some inefficient industries, its effects would at best be "modest" and might divert rather than create trade.

On the other hand, a "large" free trade area would be "difficult to negotiate." This might be taken as a reference to current ambitions for APEC. Whether it is or not, the very lack of discussion in the paper of APEC as a viable option is instructive — because over at APEC an Eminent Persons Group, led by C. Fred Bergsten of the Institute for International Economics in

Washington, has been struggling to devise an architectural form to encompass both NAFTA plus Chile and the East Asians and Australasians.

The group has come up with a proposal for APEC to set a timetable for complete free trade among all its members by 2020, with the more advanced members getting there earlier.

It has made a valiant effort to square various circles without appearing to be a protective bloc or to impede wider trade liberalization. APEC would not be a preferential system, and members would offer unilateral reductions to each other and reciprocal ones to non-APEC members. Conceivably, APEC, whose members represent roughly half of world trade, could enhance that trade.

The idea will make a splash and help the images of Presi-

dents Suharto and Bill Clinton, but there is widespread skepticism over its practicality. It is suspect in some Asian countries as an attempt to shore up North American influence, enabling the North Americans to enjoy the (preferential) benefits of the North American Free Trade Agreement without suffering any backlash in Asia.

The World Bank makes a strong case that welfare gains for East Asia from trade liberalization would be huge. At the same time, the East Asians would benefit the world by cutting their trade surpluses with Europe and North America, thereby reducing frictions and the likelihood of those regions raising barriers to protect employment.

Concerted East Asian liberalization would be by far the best of four options for the region studied by the World Bank. The next was region-wide preferential liberalization, followed by unilateral MFN liberalization, with small-group (that is, ASEAN) preferential liberalization at the bottom.

As the most dynamic economic region, East Asia has most to gain from liberalization, and most of that gain would be in intra-regional trade. The bank makes the telling point that for all the talk of interdependence, trade in the region accounts for only 41 percent of the East Asian total compared with 67 percent in 1938 — supposedly an era dominated by colonial trading partners.

The bank's figures illustrate the limits of the mercantilist policies long followed in Northeast Asia and the losses that will arise if Southeast Asia endeavors to follow the same path.

For all its logic, however, the World Bank's arguments face many obstacles. One is the political motivation behind AFTA. Another is the lack of intellectual commitment by several East Asian countries (not least China) to the merits of free trade, however much it may in fact benefit. Yet another is the nationalist or security-driven desire of many up-and-coming Asian countries to own their own industries, even at a high cost of efficiency.

Last, and first, is the question: How does East Asia act in concert if it has no framework for doing so?

Japan is sympathetic; it did nothing to discourage Mr. Mahathir's EAEG. But, having seen the virulence of U.S. reaction to that, Japan is unlikely to take up the cause of this Son of EAEG, despite its being clothed in World Bank jargon instead of Mahathirian invective. Its time may come, but not yet.

International Herald Tribune

Baltics: When Clinton Decides and Stays Involved

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — An inflammatory column of mine five years ago was entitled "Free the Baltics." Its theme was that "a great struggle has begun" to dismember the Soviet empire, and I went to the Baltics a few months later to be able to put the message in a deadline redolent with pro-independence propaganda: "Riga, Soviet-Occupied Latvia."

The three tiny Baltic republics — Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania — were the keys to the kingdom. The West had never recognized Stalin's deal with Hitler to swallow up the three states; for a half-century, U.S. presidents of both parties kept the diplomatic faith with the peoples of these "captive nations" (a phrase derided by anti-Communists in America).

By emboldening independence movements in those disputed Soviet annexations, Americans subtly encouraged nationalists in Ukraine and in other republics where Kremlin sovereignty was recognized. Sure enough, as the Russian economy collapsed, Baltics asserted their freedom.

Ukrainians followed suit, and the Soviet Union came apart.

But there was a blot on the sovereignty of the Baltics: the ominous, continued presence of Russian troops. Moscow gave such excuses as the protection of the human rights of Russians sent by Stalin to colonize the states, and the need to maintain an early-warning radar station.

The practical reason was that no decent housing existed in Russia for the returning officers. The political reason was the rising resentment within Russia of the loss of superpower and the ensuing neoimperialist pressure to dominate the "near abroad."

This Aug. 31, despite these pressures and to the surprise of many Russian, American and Baltic diplomats, all remaining Russian troops will be pulled out of the Baltics. Much of the credit for this unremarked foreign policy stunner should go to the perseverance and persuasiveness of President Bill Clinton.

From the first summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Vancouver to the recent meeting in Naples, President Clinton pressed for the Baltic pullout. Mr. Yeltsin had criticized Mikhail Gorbachev on this, but once in power he was faced with the military's demands to stay. Aided by Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt, President Clinton began chipping away at the reasons for delay, by phone and letter, making plain a personal interest.

The United States successfully mediated a radar phaseout that met Moscow's defense concerns. It made available \$160 million for resettling Russian military, including \$25,000 vouchers for officers to build new housing back home, more generous than America's own old GI bill.

But Mr. Yeltsin balked at the impending deadline for withdrawal. Getting political heat from nationalists and resentment from his army, he complained of "brutal" repression of

the Russian minority in Latvia and Estonia. Asked last month if he would meet the deadline, he publicly answered "yes."

On July 6, Mr. Clinton was the first U.S. president to visit Latvia, affirming its Western ties and raising hard-liner hopes that he would abandon "Partnership for Peace" bonfom and expand NATO membership eastward, while opportunity exists. But he quieted a cheering throng in Riga with a message that many non-Russians did not want to hear: "to never deny others the justice and equality you fought for... for freedom without tolerance is freedom unfulfilled."

Nine days later, he wrote Mr. Yeltsin a private letter to assure him that the rights of Russians in the Baltics "is an issue of principle with me" but that "we do not see in these countries a pattern of abuses...."

He added: "Boris, it remains my firm view that we must not miss the chance to put Russian-Estonian relations on a new path by achieving agreement with President [Lennart] Meri. You should make every effort to withdraw your remaining troops from Estonia by August 31."

The Russian diplomat Vitali Churkin treated Mr. Meri rudely, expecting his Moscow meeting with Mr. Yeltsin to fail. Nick Burns, a Clinton national security aide highly regarded by the Baltics, was pessimistic. But Bill's pen pal Boris, repeatedly made aware of linkage, thundered "Solve it!" to aides and ordered his troops out — on the same day the last Russian soldiers are to leave Berlin.

Thus, Russian imperial interest seems directed more southward than westward, partly by virtue of Clinton diplomacy. That shows what can happen in the rare case when this president makes a clear-cut strategic decision, takes a personal interest in its success and quietly follows through.

The New York Times

It's the Worst of Times in Washington

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — "The mood of this capital..." That was how James Reston of The New York Times used to begin columns about the drift of the ship of state. Well, the mood of this capital right now is poisonous. The air is heavy with hazy humidity, fear, loathing, lying, sanctimony and hypocrisy.

It's a slimy, desperate place these days, worse than I have ever seen it. At least during the hot summer of Watergate 20 years ago the denizens of this place, politicians and press alike, believed they were dealing with high crimes. They saw themselves doing the most important work they would ever do, trying to guide the democracy through a true crisis in the balance between men and the laws they made.

Now the day's deliberations usually involve misdemeanors or less, and begin with the liberal gentleman from California, Representative Maxine Waters, yelling "Shut up!" at the conservative gentleman from New York, Representative Peter King. But the editor of the capital's distant second newspaper, The Washington Times, Wesley Pruden, thinks he sees crimes, beginning his column with this: "Q. What was O.J.'s biggest mistake?"

"A. He could have taken Nicole to Arkansas, where she would have killed herself."

The gentleman of the press then goes on to talk of "the expanding number of suicides of hapless folks with the remotest connections to the president — from Vince Foster to... several down-home critics."

His political judgment at the

end of the column: "If they're as innocent as the stonewalling Democrats say they are, the Clintons could have some clean long time ago. But they didn't."

Now, also, the Clinton presidency may wind up just another Arkansas suicide.

I was reading that in front of the Capitol of the United States.

There is a now-or-never urgency among Republicans about bringing President Clinton down.

the building, when a big black bus pulled up to the curb.

"Impeach Clinton Tour '94" was painted on the side along with this list of presidential transgressions:

"Womanizing — Trooper-gate — Deception — Abortion — Adultery — Bribery — Sodomy — Fraud — ADF — Abuse of U.S. Constitution — Obstruction of Justice — Document-Shredding — Drug Abuse — Tax Evasion — Gennifer Flowers — Paula Jones."

"We want real hearings!" "We want real hearings!" he chanted a voice from inside the black bus, perhaps believing that Senator Alfonse D'Amato is a Clinton plant in the opposition party. The cops shoed the bus away, but I learned later that the voice was that of Randall Terry, an anti-abortion activist.

The mood of the town is not

helped, either, by the fact that Congress is obviously going to stay in session past the scheduled recess date of Aug. 12 — to continue the political maneuvering around health care and Whitewater, seen to be of equal importance in the regions of the powerful here.

Meanwhile, in another country of Washington, where poor people live, the former mayor, Marion Barry, already elected to the city council after going to jail five years ago for drug use, seems to be on the verge of winning back his old job this November — and other powers that be are afraid his comeback might be prelude to a local politics of black nationalism.

There is not much mystery, it seems to me, about why the city is smoldering these days. The stakes are high for politicians of both parties. It seems a long time ago now, but Bill Clinton was riding high at the end of 1993 and Republicans had to consider the real possibility that he would be a two-term president with a two-term Democratic successor, Vice President Al Gore, already in place.

There was and is a now-or-never urgency among Republicans about bringing Mr. Clinton down. And, you may have noticed, Mr. Clinton and his people have a real bent toward living on the edge, a need for crisis — a fight against boredom.

It's mean and nasty here. Although I have been a resident for eight years of my life (the last time in 1990), I feel like a stranger now. Most Americans would, which is a big part of the country's problems these days.

Universal Press Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Tarred General

NEW YORK — One of the men who tarred and feathered Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, has confessed. It turns out that the crime was committed by political enemies. General Tarsney, who was in charge of the militia at Cripple Creek at the close of the coal strike, was kidnapped by seven men wearing masks and false beards. He was first called to the telephone at the Alamo Hotel. As he stepped into the office he was struck on the head, hurriedly placed in a cab, and driven to the eastern part of the city. In the suburbs of the town General Tarsney was taken from the cab and tarred and feathered.

1919: Siberia Anyone?

NEW YORK — The Army Recruiting Service has started an

extensive campaign for the enlistment of recruits for service in Siberia. The necessity for enlistment now is pointed out as it is difficult to transport troops to that country during the winter. The call for enlistment mentions "a chance for gold service stripes, opportunities for big game hunting and thrilling winter sports, added to the general advantages of travel in foreign countries."

1944: Nazi Officers Hang

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Eight German Army officers were hanged today [Aug. 8] just two hours after a so-called People's Court convicted them of participating in the July 20 attempt on Adolf Hitler's life. The German radio announced, at least five others are to be tried at once and presumably will suffer the same fate.

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Carving Up Africa Isn't the Way to Help

By Pauline H. Baker

WASHINGTON — Jim Hoagland has proposed that Africa redraw its borders to avoid ethnic conflict and genocide of the kind we are witnessing in Rwanda (*IHT Opinion*, June 18). He argues that most of Africa's borders were artificially drawn by colo-

Imagine a continent ruled by dozens of mini-Mobutus, with waves of migrating Rwanda-type populations desperately fleeing oppression and chaos.

nial rulers, who often favored particular ethnic groups. Correct the mistakes of that past, he says, and the problems they created will go away. It is true that most African borders are artificial and that ethnic domination has been a problem since independence. But forming ethnically pure states will not ensure peace. Such measures do not work in Cambodia, Nazi Germany, apartheid South Africa or, as we are seeing, in Bosnia.

The idea is not only morally repulsive but politically impractical. Tens of millions were killed in the extended partition of colonial India into modern

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Borders may change in some states, such as Sudan, which combines Islamic, Christian and animist cultures in a territory bigger than all of Europe. Partition might help there.

Carving up Africa as a whole is quite another matter. This proposal puts the future of a continent of 600 million people up for grabs. With more than 2,000 ethnic groups, the division of Africa into ethnically homogeneous states would result in a patchwork of economically nonviable, politically unstable dictatorships. Ethnic nationalists, operating from new frontiers, could prey on vulnerable populations.

Imagine a continent ruled by dozens of mini-Mobutus, with waves of migrating Rwanda-type populations desperately fleeing oppression and chaos. That would be Africa cut up.

It is not ethnic conflict that is causing state collapse. Rather, state collapse—because of corrupt, authoritarian leadership—is fueling ethnic conflict. Look at Somalia. Its people share a common origin, language, religion and identity. A decade ago, under Mohamed Siad Barre's brutal dictatorship, Somali nationalism was so strong that Mogadishu followed an irredentist line, claiming parts of Kenya and Ethiopia where people of So-

mal origin lived. With President Barre's overthrow, centralized government evaporated, clan warfare broke out, northern Somalia seceded, and the civilian population was terrorized by rival warlords, leading to widespread starvation and, eventually, American-led intervention.

The Somali tragedy was not caused by arbitrary borders, and it could not have been averted by partition.

The same is true of Rwanda. One of the smallest states in Africa, it had the highest population density. After the death of the president, Hutu extremists lit the ethnic match that torched the society. How could partition help there? How much smaller could the country be? Who would be forced to move out, the Tutsi or the Hutu? Where would they go? Who would enforce the partition?

Africa is too integrated to be retribalized, and too poor to be chopped up further into beggar republics. Nor does it help to blame the colonial past or to try to rewrite history. It is time to deal with the continent as it is. As South Africa showed brilliantly, the best way to prevent ethnic conflict and civil war in plural societies is to ensure responsible leadership, power sharing, constitutionalism, the rule of law and a civil society. In short, democratization. There are no shortcuts and no

substitutes. Without basic political rights for all, no amount of geopolitical tinkering will provide lasting solutions. Political boundaries are imaginary lines. They mean nothing to people who are mired in poverty or fleeing for their lives. Ethnic demagogues, not illogical borders, are the real threat to stability and peace in Africa.

Demagoguery was defeated in South Africa, where Afrikaaner and Zulu nationalists had threatened to kill an emerging democracy. South Africa is blessed with an outstanding leadership and a sophisticated population that voted the demagogues down. Democrats are beating back demagogues and dictators in other parts of Africa, from Benin to Malawi. That struggle, not partition, is what the international community should be supporting.

Rwanda and Somalia foreshadow a threat of disasters in the making in countries like Nigeria, Zaire and Angola, which are teetering between democratization and ethnic division. The international community must face up to the reality of Africa, both good and bad. It should get involved early and keep its eye on the democratic prize.

The writer is associate director of the Congressional Program at the Aspen Institute in Washington. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

How Western technology is being utilized to bring an end to those awful pictures from Rwanda/Zaire.



By TURNER in The Irish Times (Dublin)

Saying Good-Bye to a Friend With a Keystroke

By Francis G. McGuire

WASHINGTON — I knew soon after Roger Hoffman's abrupt death that it would take a long time to accept, but I hadn't realized just how deeply he had penetrated so much of what I do every day. I knew at least 50 people who could have died and I would

MEANWHILE

not have been surprised, but Roger's death tipped out of left field and caught me completely unprepared. Roger was my computer guru, co-conspirator in irrelevant opinions and a marvelous friend. He was a certifiable

genius, and in common with the Nobel laureate Richard Feynman he saw the world through a certain filter that brought out the bizarre qualities of what we call the highest form of life on the planet. Roger believed that if any higher form of life existed here, it certainly would be smart enough not to reveal itself to any life form that would surely try to kill it.

One problem with electronic mail being so easy is that one tends to procrastinate on personal visits, so I hadn't actually seen Roger in months, although he lived nearby. (Regret does

not procrastinate, however, and now it visits me often.) But the Internet was always there, zinging messages through cyberspace by way of God-knows-what way points, until they got there where they were supposed to be.

The day after I got the news that Roger had sat in his recliner, eaten a dish of ice cream (rum raisin, I'm sure) and leaned back to die, I switched on my Macintosh.

I put a message on the Internet, added his electronic address and sent it into cyberspace. The message: "Good-bye, Roger." I assume he got it. The lingering presence of Roger would dissipate after his memorial service, I knew, so I simply waited for that natural process to occur. It didn't work that way. Just like Roger to be perverse.

After his memorial service, I was doing some work on the Macintosh and I opened an electronic file folder. There was a note from Roger about a conference on the potential uses of virtual reality. I hesitated, then clicked on the button that said Delete. Roger's note disappeared. Virtual reality indeed.

A few days later, I stumbled upon an E-mail message Roger had sent to my daughter, Victoria, who had come to see his new, big-screen Macintosh. She expected a very serious demonstration, she being employed by IBM. He switched on the system and its monitor screen lit up as a full-color aquarium with fish, lobsters and a man sinking straight down with a concrete block on his foot.

Victoria gave Roger one of those looks. I laughed in recollection. Delete.

Days later, I was looking in my data base of people for someone's telephone number. Unexpectedly, there was Roger, complete with 10-digit ZIP code. Delete.

It's not that I don't want to be reminded, it's just that I'm reminded at the worst possible times, if you know what I mean. The trouble with the word "brilliant" is that it is so often applied to people who are merely smart. The word was created for people like Roger.

The trouble with the word "friend" is that it is often used, especially in Washington, to describe mere acquaintances or (worse) business contacts.

The word was created for people like Roger.

The other day I was about to send an E-mail message to a far-off place, and I opened the macro folder to get the Internet address. There was Roger. I had neglected to delete his address after my Internet farewell.

I went through the usual hesitation (I always do) and finally clicked the button that said Delete. My user-friendly Macintosh program flashed a question on the screen: "Do You Really Want to Delete This Entry?"

I stared at the question for a long time. This stupid machine would never comprehend pain. It didn't want me to talk about it, it didn't want explanations. It wanted "yes" or "no." I clicked on the word "Yes." There... wasn't that easy?

Mr. McGuire, a Washington-based writer, contributed this essay to *The Washington Post*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After Rwanda, Will the UN Be Ready Next Time?

The United Nations has agreed to deploy 5,500 peacekeepers in Rwanda. But because they lack equipment and the training to use that equipment, they are unlikely to arrive before October.

Why the delays? The United Nations approached 55 governments before it was able—after a very slow response—to finally raise troop contributions from such countries as Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The developed world, while unwilling to provide troops, was supposed to offer equipment and logistical support.

A few officers of aircraft have trickled in, but the UN search has primarily been for armored personnel carriers to give troop protection while offering humanitarian aid. The United States has offered to lease to the United Nations 50 such carriers, but it will take at least two months for them to be refurbished and delivered.

Over the past year, the United Nations has been trying to improve its efficiency through establishing a standby reserve pool of troops, equipment and other resources to be made available by member states on an on-call basis. In April 1993, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali established a Standby Force Planning team of seven military officers seconded from different governments to encourage countries to contribute to the standby arrange-

ments. The idea is for the United Nations to know in detail what could be made available and for governments to have the troops and equipment up and ready.

The task force has been relatively successful. According to a report last month by the secretary-general, 21 countries had committed troops and/or equipment to the reserve system, but more need to be brought into the process. More members need to get their lists to the United Nations.

The United Nations needs to be provided with the necessary support from its members in order to have the means to respond to crises effectively instead of starting from scratch each time an emergency arises. Member states would still reserve the right to withhold troops or resources from any particular operation that they did not want to or were unable to support.

It is absurd that the death toll is mounting while the world waits for vehicles to be painted and delivered. This lack of will and efficiency in today's interdependent world is unacceptable.

MONA MAKRAM-EBEID, Member of Parliament, Egypt.

JEAN KRASNO, Program Officer, Parliamentarians for Global Action, New York.

I recently returned from Goma, Zaire, the morgue of the living, the dying and the dead. While thousands perish there just across the border from Rwanda, there is a feeling of utter frustration and helplessness among the organizations involved in rescue efforts. The UN agencies were not prepared for such immense problems.

I believe a major effort is needed to encourage refugees to return home. The U.S. and French armies could provide as many trucks as possible, and use loudspeakers to spread the message that Rwandans would have a better chance of survival if they returned home.

All those willing to return would be provided with two weeks' food supplies upon crossing the border. Taped reassurances by the president of Rwanda could be broadcast, welcoming the refugees and guaranteeing their safety. Returnees could receive oral vaccines at the border.

This is an idea, anyway. Better ones are certainly welcome.

ABE NATHAN, Tel Aviv.

saw 50 million refugees move toward newly created Pakistan in six months; the 1971 movement of 10 million East Pakistani refugees to India was larger than the Rwanda flow as well.

Learning from past refugee problems to prevent new ones is today's critical problem. New solutions are needed. These, I believe, will come about when professionally trained, career-oriented young men and women enter refugee-related work and begin to renew the whole regime.

RAYMOND J. SMYKE, Geneva.

Special Responsibilities
In response to "Covering Whitewater: What Do People Want?" (*Opinion*, July 29) by Tom Wicker:

Of course the news media must attend to commercial concerns such as circulation and viewing figures. But being an estate crucial to the functioning of democracy, with special privileges, they also have special responsibilities.

The question of greatest concern is not what the media must do to please the public, but what must the media do to pursue standards of truth and objectivity appropriate to its responsibility and privileges?

JOHN W. WOOD, Republicans Abroad, London.

Just as Reagan Said
Regarding "A Welcome Message From America on Baltic

Independence" (*Opinion*, July 5) by Carl Bildt:

Mr. Bildt, the prime minister of Sweden, refers to the U.S.S.R. as the "evil Soviet empire," echoing the most maligned and ridiculed words of Ronald Reagan. That is a welcome development from a country which insisted on being neutral during the Cold War and many of whose citizens, like other Scandinavians, held that the United States and the Soviet Union were "equally bad."

In light of disclosures that the Warsaw Pact had plans for full-scale war that included preliminary nuclear strikes, it would be nice if the Swedes and other people in the West who opposed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said forthrightly and without reserve, "You were right and we were wrong."

ERIK SVANE, Paris.

The Anti-Hitler Plot

Regarding "The Resistance Is Honored Rather Late in the Day" (*Opinion*, July 20) by Donald Koblitz, and "The Fate of These Resisters Proved a Tragedy for All" (*Opinion*, July 21) by Thomas Fleming:

From the beginning of the war, the vast majority of German officers gave their skilled and wholehearted support to Hitler's conquests. Those officers may not have liked the Nazi brutality, but they did little, if anything, to prevent them. If some took action in 1944, it was because Germany was losing the war and the So-

viet Union was threatening to occupy a great part of their country. Hitler's "military genius" was in their way; he had to be eliminated.

PHILIP VAN HEUSDE, Belvès, France.

When Privacy Hurts

Privacy laws, strict laws regulating physician-patient confidentiality, were cited to dissuade my husband and me from searching out the physician or clinic that diagnosed colon cancer in the case of our son. He died in Boston in 1991. Not learning of the diagnosis until we were notified in London of his death, we attempted to pursue the matter upon our arrival in the United States.

After reading "Privacy in a Big-Eared, Blabbermouth Nation" (*Meanwhile*, Aug. 2) by Richard Reeves, I am left with the thought that privacy laws can be overlooked for cash or political aims, but not to assuage grief. Can you doubt my answer to Mr. Reeves's question, "Is America a great country or what?"

JEANETTE F. HUBER, Kinsale, Ireland.

When you tour the Palace of Versailles you are shown the dormitory where the king rose every morning in the presence of whoever in his court happened or wanted to be passing by at the moment. And Mr. Reeves thinks a head of state's lack of privacy is a modern blight.

SHARI LESLIE SEGALL, Paris.

BOOKS

NO ONE SAW MY PAIN: Why Teens Kill Themselves

By Andrew Slaby and Lili Frank Garfinkel. 208 pages. \$23. Norton.

Reviewed by Polly Baker

EVERY year in the United States 5,000 people under the age of 25 kill themselves. Two thousand of them are teenagers. For every suicide, between 300 and 350 serious attempts are made. Sixty percent of all high school children have contemplated suicide. One in 10 children experiences an episode of severe depression. What is more, these alarming figures are increasing.

Andrew Slaby, a psychiatrist specializing in depression and crisis intervention, and his co-author, Lili Frank Garfinkel, a specialist in parent education, have written an important and informative book about teen-

agers and suicide. The book is organized around "psychological autopsies." Slaby and Garfinkel describe the counseling of families with children who have committed suicide. Struggling with the families to gain an understanding of what happened, they make generalizations, but are careful to respect the unique nature of each case. Their straightforward presentation goes a long way toward demystifying depression and suicide, mitigating the shame and taboo that so often add to the families' pain.

As we read about Chad, 15, who hanged himself in his bedroom; Carly, 19, who jumped from the top of her dormitory; John Joseph, 17, who shot himself; Sara, 19, who asphyxiated herself with car exhaust; and others, it becomes painfully clear that not all people can be saved. However, with wider circulation of information and a greater understanding of depression as an illness, many lives could be saved.

According to the authors, it is particularly difficult to diagnose severe depression in teenagers because they are often perceived as moody, experimental and rebellious. In searching for the causes of suicide, Slaby and Garfinkel do not shy away from violence in the media, but they see it as an important element in the suicide's social context. Slaby and Garfinkel see a more important factor in the availability of guns. Three of the eight young people examined in this book died by gunshot.

Throughout "No One Saw My Pain," Slaby and Garfinkel identify the signs of depression. Some of the signs they highlight are: changes in behavior; erratic sleeping and eating patterns; not going out; getting into trouble; excessive risk-taking; giving away treasured objects; giving deathbed-like advice to friends and family; engaging in unprotected sex; drinking or taking drugs.

Despite Slaby and Garfinkel's nuanced discussion of the possible ways to identify a potential suicide, the book fails to offer persuasive insight into the treatment of depression. The authors recommend cognitive-behavior therapy initially to keep the teen safe and to give him or her a sense that something is being done immediately. And they discuss the available medications.

But this rather cursory description belies the difficulty many patients have in hitting upon a course of treatment that yields positive results. For a great many people, finding a therapist they can work with is an arduous experience. Finding a drug with minimal side-effects and optimal results can also be a trying experience. Effective drug therapy requires fine-tuning over time, a condition that therapists are not always willing to acknowledge.

All this is given little or no attention in the book, but Slaby and Garfinkel do make one deeply important point on the

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Bernard Hickey, professor of English literature and language at the University of Leice, Italy, has just read "Kings in Grass Castles" by Mary Durack. "It tells the story of her grandfather who spent two years in the saddle, driving cattle from eastern Australia to the Kimberleys in Western Australia. This vividly describes the terribly hard life of the farmers there."

(John Brunton, *IHT*)

subject of therapy: they stress the significance of instinct, in particular parents' instincts about their child's well-being and the effectiveness of the help sought. Such insights greatly enrich this book and make it important for health-care professionals, parents and teachers. The authors' integrity, compassion and clearheadedness are welcome.

Slaby and Garfinkel set out



Polly Baker, a Washington writer, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

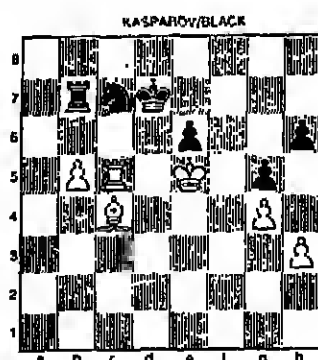
THE Taimanov Variation of the Sicilian Defense with 2...c6 and 3...Nc6 presents a flexible formation difficult to attack. The form of the Maroczy bind that arises after 4.d4 cd 5 Nd4 Nf6 6 Nc3 Bb4 cannot be sustained in full strength because 7.f3! d5 is too potent for Black.

After 10 Be3, it would not have been advisable for Gary Kasparov to create doubled pawns with 10...Be3 11 because the white bishop-pair could become a useful weapon. So he played 10...d6, but after 11 Na4! Vladimir Kramnik threatened to gain space on the queen's wing with 12 a3 and b4. Kasparov responded with 11...d5, but after 12 ed 13 a3 Be7 14 cd Nd5 15 Be5 Nf6 (15...Be7? 16 Be4! is unpleasant for Black) 16 Rd Be5 17 Nc5 Qb6 18 Qc2 Re8, the position had crystallized into a classical confrontation where Kramnik had a potential passed pawn at h2 as against Kasparov's kingside pawn majority.

Kasparov's opening of lines to the enemy king position with 40...e3 41 Rd e4 42 Qf2 was thus ineffective because he lacked the resources to follow it up.

On 44 Nd4, Kasparov would have liked to avoid simplification, but since his king was the more exposed, he exchanged more material with 44...Qf4 45 Nc6 Qf2 46 Kf2. Kramnik forced Black further on the defensive with 47 Be4 Nc7 and then infiltrated with 48 Ke3 Kg7 49 Kd4 Kf6 50 g4 Kf7 51 Ke5.

Kasparov could not defend by 51...Kf7 because 52 b6! Na8 (52...Nd5 53 Rd5!) 53 Be6 Kf7 54 Bd5 Rb8 55 h7 Nb6 56 Rc7 Kd8 57 Rh7 is decisive. But defending the queen's wing with



Position after 51...Kd7

51...Kd7 left the king's wing defenses against 52 Kf6! On 73 h6, defense by 73...Kg6 would have been quashed by 74 Bf5. Kasparov's 73...Kh7 made no difference. After 74 Bf5, he gave up in the face of 74...Kg8 75 g6 Nc3 76 Be6 Kh8 77 g7.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White Kramnik	Black Kasparov	White Kramnik	Black Kasparov
1 e4	c5	28 b5	a5
2 Nf3	e6	29 Bb1	Nd5
3 Bb1	Nc6	30 Nc3	Qc1
4 d4	cd	31 Kf2	Qd1
5 Nd4	Nf6	32 Qd2	Qc2
6 Nc3	Bb4	33 Kf3	Qd2
7 Ne5	Be7	34 Qe3	Qd2
8 Bg5	Qd7	35 Qf4	Qd2
9 Q-O-O	O-O	36 Qf5	Qd2
10 Be3	Be3	37 Qf6	Qd2
11 Na4	Be3	38 Qf7	Qd2
12 a3	Be7	39 Qf8	Qd2
13 Bc2	Be7	40 Qf9	Qd2
14 cd	Nd5	41 Qf10	Qd2
15 Be5	Nf6	42 Qf11	Qd2
16 Nc6	Qd7	43 Qf12	Qd2
17 Ne8	Qd8	44 Qf13	Qd2
18 Nf6	Qd9	45 Qf14	Qd2
19 Ng5	Qd10	46 Qf15	Qd2
20 Rb1	Rb8	47 Qf16	Qd2
21 Bc2	Rc8	48 Qf17	Qd2
22 Qd2	Re7	49 Qf18	Qd2
23 Qe3	Re8	50 Qf19	Qd2
24 Nf4	Qd7	51 Qf20	Qd2
25 Rb2	Qd8	52 Qf21	Qd2
26 Rb3	Qd9	53 Qf22	Qd2
27 Rb4	Qd10	54 Qf23	Qd2
28 Rb5	Qd11	55 Qf24	Qd2
29 Rb6	Qd12	56 Qf25	Qd2
30 Rb7	Qd13	57 Qf26	Qd2
31 Rb8	Qd14	58 Qf27	Qd2
32 Rb9	Qd15	59 Qf28	Qd2
33 Rb10	Qd16	60 Qf29	Qd2
34 Rb11	Qd17	61 Qf30	Qd2
35 Rb12	Qd18	62 Qf31	Qd2
36 Rb13	Qd19	63 Qf32	Qd2
37 Rb14	Qd20	64 Qf33	Qd2
38 Rb15	Qd21	65 Qf34	Qd2
39 Rb16	Qd22	66 Qf35	Qd2
40 Rb17	Qd23	67 Qf36	Qd2
41 Rb18	Qd24	68 Qf37	Qd2
42 Rb19	Qd25	69 Qf38	Qd2
43 Rb20	Qd26	70 Qf39	Qd2
44 Rb21	Qd27	71 Qf40	Qd2
45 Rb22	Qd28	72 Qf41	Qd2
46 Rb23	Qd29	73 Qf42	Qd2
47 Rb24	Qd30	74 Qf43	Qd2
48 Rb25	Qd31	75 Qf44	Qd2
49 Rb26	Qd32	76 Qf45	Qd2
50 Rb27	Qd33	77 Qf46	Qd2
51 Rb28	Qd34	78 Qf47	Qd2
52 Rb29	Qd35	79 Qf48	Qd2
53 Rb30	Qd36	80 Qf49	Qd2
54 Rb31	Qd37	81 Qf50	Qd2
55 Rb32	Qd38	82 Qf51	Qd2
56 Rb33	Qd39	83 Qf52	Qd2
57 Rb34	Qd40	84 Qf53	Qd2
58 Rb35	Qd41	85 Qf54	Qd2
59 Rb36	Qd42	86 Qf55	Qd2
60 Rb37	Qd43	87 Qf56	Qd2
61 Rb38	Qd44	88 Qf57	Qd2
62 Rb39	Qd45	89 Qf58	Qd2
63 Rb40	Qd46	90 Qf59	Qd2
64 Rb41	Qd47	91 Qf60	Qd2
65 Rb42	Qd48	92 Qf61	Qd2
66 Rb43	Qd49	93 Qf62	Qd2
67 Rb44	Qd50	94	

Merceries Make Paris Comeback Dressed Up as 'Creative Leisure'

By Pat McColl

PARIS — Like the corner candy stores, *merceries*, or notions stores, had all but disappeared from the retail landscape.

Suddenly they are back, from the luxuriously outfitted 330-square-meter (3,500-square-foot) space on the second floor of Au Bon Marché department store to two smaller, more recent newcomers: Ma Mercerie at 4 Place Sainte-Opportune and Entrée des Fournisseurs in the courtyard at 8 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois.

Au Bon Marché, the prototype for Emile Zola's novel about life in a 19th century department store, "Au Bonheur des Dames," began as a mercerie and fabrics emporium. "Lace," "Ribbons" picked out in colorful mosaic tiles, along with the date 1876, frame a no longer used side entrance.

Once again, Au Bon Marché is in the ribbon business: more than 1,500 references across color and quality ranging from grosgrain to satin to richly woven jacquards. Lace, too, rows and rows of it, while skeins of wool occupy a whole wall.

According to Danielle Benassafia, director of the department, there's a new approach to what mercerie is all about. She calls it "creative leisure."

There are 11 salespersons and eight demonstrators in the department who can teach customers everything from how to run a sewing machine to how to knit your own Missoni sweater using Missoni wools.

Perennial best sellers are sampler kits, especially as baby gifts to embroider with the name and date of the new arrival. "And we sell at least two table set kits a day to

embroider," added Benassafia. They sell for about 1,500 francs, or \$275.

Slightly less popular currently are canvas-backed embroidery kits, although wall-sized tapestry hangings of medieval subjects — "The Lady With the Unicorn" is a favorite — and seat, back and arm rest sets for chairs also sell well.

Four times a year, the store sponsors embroidery exhibitions in the department, which Benassafia describes as "the dialogue between the store and our customers, as so many of them return to show us what they have made."

Evelyn Franceschi's Ma Mercerie, which was opened last November, overwhelms with color from its egg yolk yellow walls to the fuchsia carpet runner trimmed in gold braid to the midnight blue ceiling painted with gold stars.

Buttons of every color and size overflow from low glass fingerbowls, ropes of beads and ribbons dangle from poles along the wall, while alcoves are piled high with no-two-alike pillows.

According to the director of the boutique, Didier Dubus, Franceschi, who has worked at Yves Saint Laurent, Garouste and Bonetti and as a designer of buttons, had always wanted to have her own mercerie and wanted it to look like a summer night in Provence.

"Our busiest time is just after five o'clock on Saturday afternoons," said Dubus. "Suddenly, the store fills up with customers who arrive with whatever they have bought that day but wanting to change the buttons to make what they have unique. They'll buy more buttons to transform into earrings or cufflinks or pick out ribbons to use as trim."

The store also sells fabrics, mainly chifon at 60 francs a meter in prints designed by Franceschi.

The clientele? "Mainly students and young designers, plus many Japanese tourists, who love the uniqueness of the shop," Dubus said.

Lisa and Patrick Aboukrat say they decided to open Entrée des Fournisseurs "because it is our passion and all the little merceries are closing."

Lisa was originally an industrial designer while Patrick's first job was as a salesman supplying merceries. Their boutique, open since April, is light and airy, with whitewashed walls and a red tile floor. Tucked away in a small courtyard in the Marais district, it comes as a surprise.

"Surprise is the reaction of everyone who comes in here for the first time," said Lisa Aboukrat. "We have everything you need to make clothes — and you can't imagine how many people are now sewing for themselves. It doesn't come out that much cheaper than buying ready-to-wear, but it's more pleasure, and for something all your own."

The Aboukrats insist on quality. For example, there are no dyed buttons and their metal buttons are metal, not plastic painted gold. The choice of buttons, which they hand sew on display cards, is staggering.

Like the Bon Marché, Entrée des Fournisseurs offers free embroidery classes. "We didn't plan it but the shop has become a wonderful spot for meeting creative people," said Lisa Aboukrat.

Pat McColl is a free-lance writer based in Paris.

The Hotel as 'Monastery'

Ian Schrager and
Philippe Starck
plotting a design
revolution in
Miami Beach.

By Timothy Jack Ward
New York Times Service

MIA MI BEACH — Here in south Florida, the holiday home to Madonna, Versace and thousands of deeply tanned and tattooed tourists, was a scene that looked like a war-room strategy session.

Behind closed doors at the Raleigh Hotel, on the northern frontier of the South Beach Art Deco district, Ian Schrager and Philippe Starck huddled around a conference table earlier this summer plotting a revolution.

The team that created the Ritz-Carlton and Paramount hotels in Manhattan, Schrager, the entrepreneur, and Starck, the French design superstar — is refining its next project: the transformation of the Delano Hotel on South Beach's Collins Avenue. They want to turn the building, a 14-story, 328-room, pink-stucco landmark built in 1947, into what Schrager hopes will be "a self-contained destination resort."

Whether the success of this grand renovation is a matter of inventive design, money (more than \$20 million, Schrager said) or putting a new spin on popular themes is a subject for debate.

But if only half the ideas survive, the new Delano, to open in January under an undecided name, will represent a significant course correction for a couple of impresarios noted for giving the 1980s its gloss of dynamic decadence.

"I think people have had it with design on steroids," Schrager said. "This is just not a time for one-upmanship and three-legged chairs." Starck, who designed the notorious three-legged Café Costes chair a

decade ago, apparently took no offense. "Here is the secret," he said. "Less to see, more to feel."

Anda Andrei, the Delano project director, described Starck's hotel concept as "a happy monastery." The rooms will be pure white, outfitted with a spare array of ethnic furniture and objects from around the world. The style, Starck said, will be "the deep elegance of a poor people who have a very clean house."

For some guests, the Delano will be a very warm house, too. Schrager, who traveled to Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bali and Vietnam to slough inspiration, plans to explore the heretical notion of tropical living with minimal air-conditioning.

Rejecting the local obsession for sunny, refrigerated interiors, Starck has reconfigured the lobby floor of the hotel into a progression of "dark, foggy" rooms through shaded gardens leading to the pool. Guests who prefer to keep the muggy atmosphere at bay can retreat to their rooms and do what the natives do: switch on an air-conditioner.

As a "skinny kid from New York," Schrager vacationed at the Delano with his family, and he remembers its cozy glamour. Long favored by the family of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the hotel was a family-oriented resort, where guests swam, snorkeled and ate, leaving only in the late afternoon for a pre-dinner stroll along the boulevards.

"I really believe in these generational things," said Schrager, whose enthusiasm for things familiar may stem from his recently becoming a father. "I just think our parents had the right idea."

Bjorn Hanson, a hospitality investment banker at Kidder, Peabody & Co. in Man-

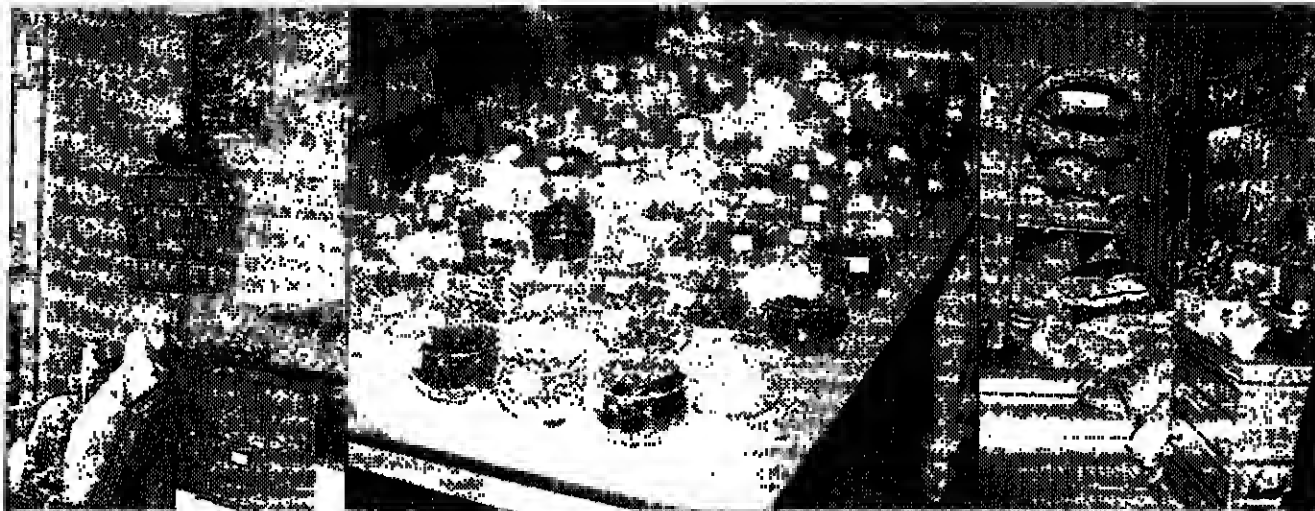
hattan, thinks so, too. "The resort hotel is the next logical progression," he said. "All of a sudden, our generation has to start taking vacations around our children's schedules. The high-powered, two-income, no-children exotic field trip no longer makes sense. The full-service resort, where you don't worry about transportation, what will the kids do or finding a good restaurant, is a logical evolution."

Starck believes he is up to the challenge of Schrager's new sobriety. "My ego is quiet now," said Starck, the former enfant terrible who more than once thundered into publicity events astride a Harley-Davidson motorcycle. "Now I can honestly do my job."

For him, the design change, more evolution than conversion, also springs from a fundamental shift in cultural values. "Now we start a new generation, a new way of thinking I call the Responsible Time," Starck said. "I don't speak about ecology because everybody uses it for marketing. I prefer to speak of a new moral way of life."

BECAUSE the hotel is part of the architecturally protected Art Deco district, the team must make restorations without altering the exterior. That means the vertical eagle wings at the top will stay intact.

But the interior is another matter. Starck is not an admirer of the typical South Beach look. "Miami style, to me, is terrible," he said. "This hotel will have nothing to do with the anecdote of Miami. You can build a real place from Miami, if we keep the essence of the weather, the smells, the quality of the water, a place of adventure. The Delano will have the honesty of the place, not the trend."



Pillows, buttons and beads at Ma Mercerie, left, and Entrée des Fournisseurs, two of Paris's new notions stores.

For Pop Idols, a Teen-Fan Slump

By Elizabeth Kolbert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Cassidy crooned, Donny Osmond cooed and the Monkees did whatever the Monkees did, and millions of girls in training bras ran out to buy their albums. It was 1970, give or take a few years, and the heyday of teen idolism. For magazines like Tiger Beat and Sixteen it was a golden age, a time when every sweet young thing in bell-bottoms pined for Mickey Dolenz and knew the words to "I'm a Believer."

Until recently it seemed to fanzine readers to be over on the verge of returning, in the person of Kirk Cameron or Menudo or Michael J. Fox. But the reality is that teen idolism,

like America's high school reading scores, may be on a slow and irreversible decline.

Since New Kids on the Block started to fade and Luke Perry's hair roodee, teen idolism has been in a slump; no new heart-throb has managed to excite the passions or force open the purses of America's adolescents.

At best, the teen magazines have had to market epigones like Joey Lawrence ("Blossom"), Jonathan Brandis ("SeaQuest DSV") and Mark-Paul Gosselaar ("Saved by the Bell"), with disappointing results. Teenagers have tuned out. Subscriptions have plummeted.

The creation of idols has always depended on chemistry and hormones, a notoriously unpredictable mix. (Consider Elvis Presley.) But those in the business — the men and women who know all those "fab facts," like Why Joey Wants to Marry Young! — say forces larger than adolescent desire are at work.

"In the history of teen idolism, starting from Frank Sinatra and the Beatles, the teen idols who have become real icons have all been musical," said Randi Reisfeld, editor of Sixteen magazine, who has worked in the field for 23 years. She ticked them off: the Monkees, the Jackson Five, the Osmonds, New Kids on the Block.

"These days," she said, "music has become so polarized, it's hard. There aren't that many outlets for the type of music traditionally associated with teen idols — accessible music, with a pop sound. If you're not Garth Brooks or a rap group, it's hard to get your stuff played."

These days, even the phrase teen idol is somewhat outdated; many of the girls who carry the torch are actually pre-teenagers, 11 and 12 years old. Louise Barile, editor of Tiger Beat magazine, said that her readers have been getting younger over the years, until now the median age is 13.

"Kids are a lot more sophisticated today," she said, then quickly added: "But crushes happen regardless of how sophisticated you are."

The acceleration of adolescence and the shrinking number of teen idols are probably related. What girls are looking for in teen idols may be practice boyfriends.

"In their minds, they're trying out what a real boyfriend would be like, but they're not really ready," Reisfeld said.

Lisa Morra, a sixth-grader from Basking Ridge, New Jersey, who has a poster of the "Saved by the Bell" crew in her room, said that what makes stars attractive to teenagers is "their attitude and the way they act on the show." And, she noted, they have to be "cute."

At age 12, though, Lisa said

she thought her interest in teen stars was on the wane. "I think when we were really the most excited about it was last year and the year before," she said.

Attitude is all important for teen idols, and only one attitude will do. "You find there are common ingredients," said Janet Macoska, a photographer who works extensively for the teenage press. "It's the cute, harmless, baby-faced guys. They can't be too mature. They have to be safe."

Virtually all teen fan magazines acknowledge a fall-off in readership since New Kids lost their luster four years ago. Teen Beat, the only magazine for which audited sales figures are available, saw its average circulation drop 32 percent between December 1992 and December 1993, going from 132,000 to 90,000.

The culprit the teen press most often blames for this decline is radio. Over the last decade or so, radio has become increasingly fragmented, with Top 40 stations giving way to alternative music, classic rock, hard rock, rap and country stations.

The music from which teen idols are made — songs like The Partridge Family's "I Think I Love You" or New Kids' "The Right Stuff" — do not fit easily into any of these formats. And the music video channels avoid it as well.

plenty of business for architects from the United States and Europe.

But if the first generation of their buildings is any indication, Asia has been more helpful to architects' balance sheets than to their reputations. Most work by American architects in Japan turns out to look pretty much like their work back home, only more so. It is as if they saw their commissions more as advertising than as design opportunities.

Frank Gehry, for example — as potent a creative force as exists in American architecture — built a restaurant in Kobe partly in the shape of a fish, his favorite form.

The Kobe fish, whose metal-scaled tail shoots up three or four stories, isn't much more than a spectacular sign. It's fun, but it hardly pushes Gehry's work forward. It's more a caricature of Gehry architecture than an exemplar of it. The rest of the building (which houses an American-style restaurant called the Fish Dance) is ordinary, even dull.

So, too, with Charles Moore's apartment building south of Osaka or Kevin Roche's Tokyo office tower: routine buildings that seem to have been put up to take advantage of their designers' names.

The Moore buildings are medium-sized towers with gabled roofs, an amiable but banal attempt to merge high-rise architecture with the charm of the down-home, single-family house — an exaggeration of an old Moore theme.

The Roche building is even duller. It's startling to find Roche, designer of some of the most striking commercial and institutional buildings of the 1970s and '80s, retreating into such caution, especially in a cityscape as wild and intense as Tokyo's.

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Although it has slowed down in the last couple of years, at least in Japan, the economic energy of the Far East has led to plenty of business for architects from the United States and Europe.

But if the first generation of their buildings is any indication, Asia has been more helpful to architects' balance sheets than to their reputations. Most work by American architects in Japan turns out to look pretty much like their work back home, only more so. It is as if they saw their commissions more as advertising than as design opportunities.

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At least a bit better is Robert A.M. Stern's effort in Tokyo, Bancho House, an office and apartment building across the street from the British Embassy. Stern was hired to design a facade, penthouse apartment and lobby for a building already under construction. He produced a neo-classical granite building, vaguely Soanian, that at least pays homage to the British Embassy if it does little to engage in any serious way with the architectural and urbanistic issues raised by Japan.

Michael Graves, too, designed just a front, a gridded facade of indigo and white tile for an apartment building that seems almost conservative compared with much of his other work.

Is this the architect whose Humana Building in Louisville, Kentucky, and whose Whitney Museum addition for New York (never built) caused such architectural scandals? It's hard to believe, looking at this cheerful but watered-down example of the architect's work. It's as if Graves felt he had come to Japan to produce a simplified version of his architecture for children.

The willingness to be seduced by the chance to become an architectural Hermes is not limited to American architects.

Mario Botta, the Swiss architect, designed a small commercial museum, the Watari-um, in Tokyo, with a monumental

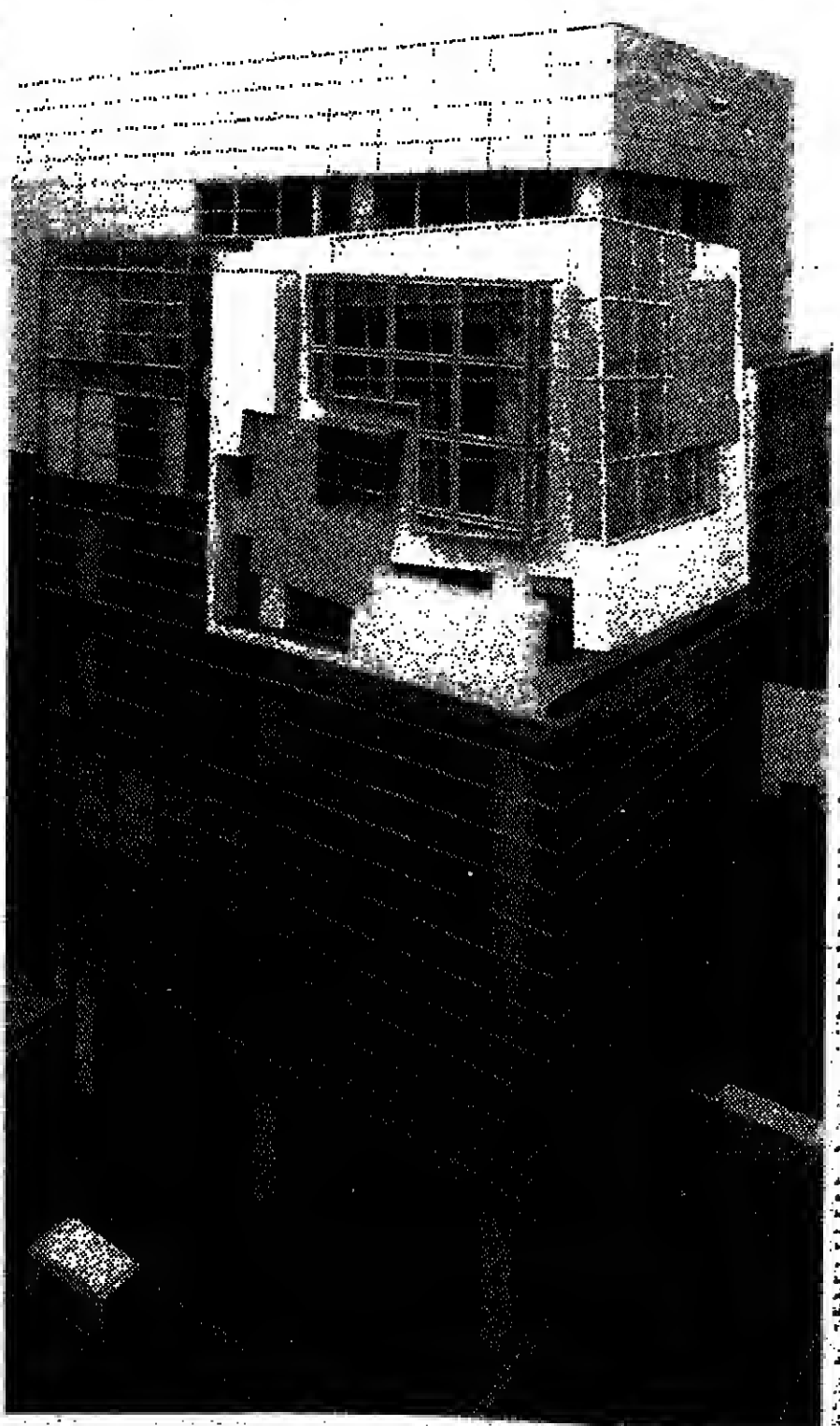
facade of masonry in light and dark stripes, his signature writ large. But the facade, handsome as it is, functions as little more than a Botta billboard. The space behind it is tight, awkward and dreary.

Two curious exceptions are the American architect Peter Eisenman and Sir Norman Foster, an Englishman, both of whom seem to have emerged from the mainstream of building in Japan with better results.

Eisenman, whose highly theoretical work generally eschews entertainment at all costs, threw his ornate designing mode out the window and jumped with zeal into

the vibrant Japanese streetscape, producing a portion of a showroom structure in Tokyo that consists of pink and green and glass cubes set into a larger mass, considerably more whimsical than most of his work; it could actually be described as delightful, not a word normally applicable to the Eisenman canon.

Foster, meanwhile, produced the Century Tower, not only one of Tokyo's few distinguished skyscrapers but a clear and serious descendant of the same architect's Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, one of the most important buildings of the 1980s.



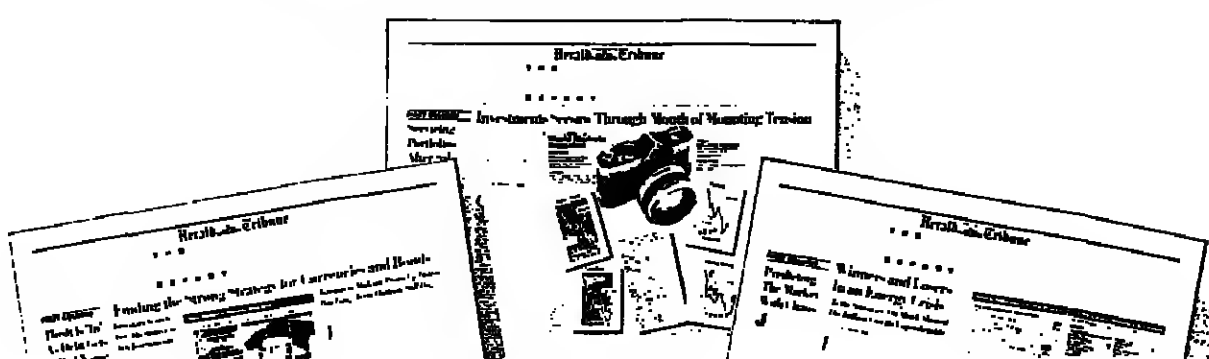
Among the more successful efforts is Peter Eisenman's office building.

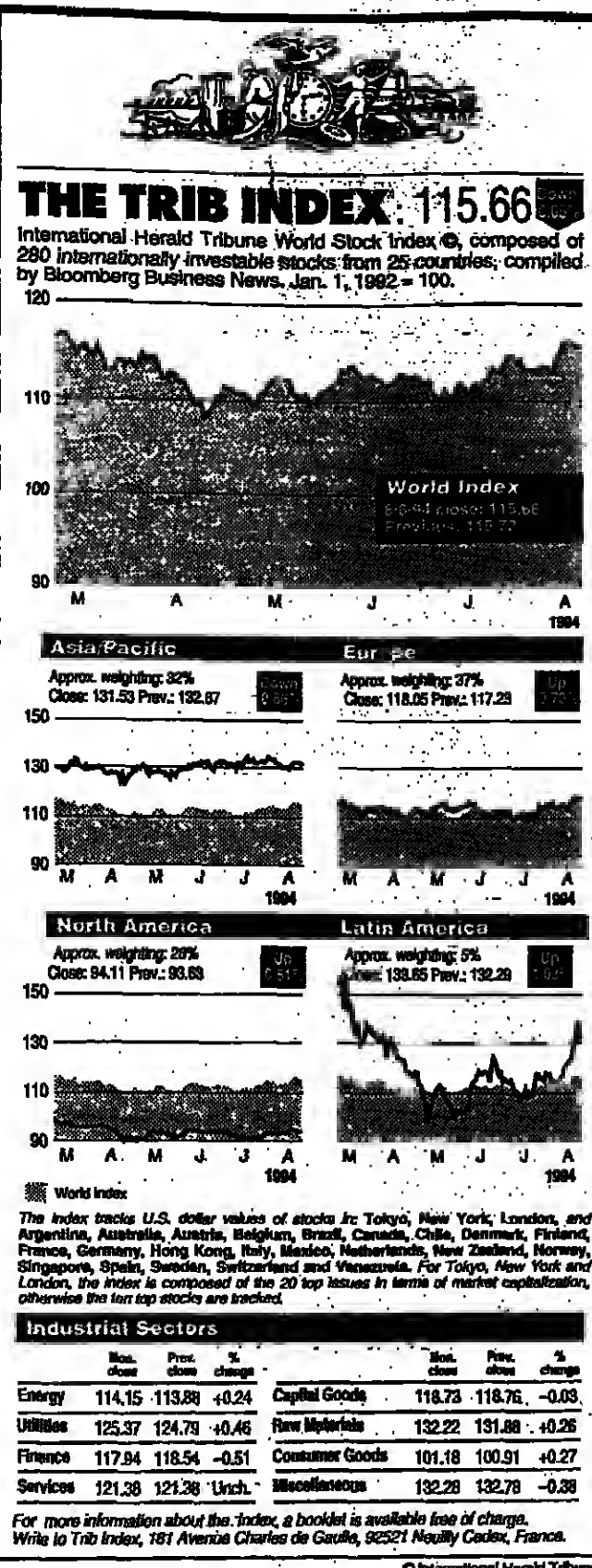
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THE

REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT.





Lac Bid Raised to \$2 Billion

Firm Still Rejects Royal Oak Offer

TORONTO — Royal Oak Mines Inc. said Monday it had increased its cash-and-share bid to buy Lac Minerals Ltd. to 2.4 billion Canadian dollars (\$2 billion).

The latest bid is for 5 Canadian dollars and 2 Royal Oak shares for each Lac share, or Lac shareholders can choose to receive 2.87 Royal Oak shares for each Lac share.

Royal Oak, a Vancouver, British Columbia, gold mining company, said the value of its bid was 16.5 Canadian dollars a share.

The company previously offered to pay \$3.75 dollars in cash and 1.75 shares for Lac, whose production is about three times Royal Oak's. But Toronto-based Lac called the first offer inadequate.

The higher cash offer will be funded through an increase in a short-term credit facility for the financing of the tender and a public underwriting of Royal Oak shares.

Royal Oak has been provided with an additional \$50 million under the credit facility from its banking group.

Royal Oak's announcement came hours before Lac's board was expected to recommend that shareholders reject a competing bid from Toronto-based American Barrick Resources Corp. It has also rejected all other approaches, saying that it wishes to stay independent. The increased bid also came one day before Royal Oak's original offer, valued at \$2.05 billion at Friday's closing stock prices, was to expire.

Royal Oak said the revised offer for its bigger rival would expire Aug. 19.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Disney and 3 Bells Form Video Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Co. and three regional telephone companies — Ameritech Corp., BellSouth Corp. and Southwestern Bell Corp. — said Monday they had signed a memorandum of understanding to form a joint venture to develop interactive video services.

Services could ultimately include existing broadcast and satellite television networks as well as movies on demand, home shopping, educational programs, games and travel assistance.

Ameritech, BellSouth and Southwestern Bell provide tele-

communications services to about 50 million customer lines in 19 states.

"Our goal is to use technological breakthroughs and new entertainment delivery systems to provide consumers with a compelling and creative array of programming," said Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman and chief executive.

Ameritech plans to spend \$4.4 billion to upgrade its network to bring video services to about 6 million customers by the end of the decade.

It has requests pending with the Federal Communications Commission to begin constructing video dial tone networks that will reach about 1.2 million customers in six metropolitan areas in 1995. BellSouth has applied to test interactive multimedia services in the Atlanta area beginning in 1996. Southwestern Bell plans a trial of a broad-band network offering video on demand in Richardson, Texas, by 1996.

In the company's 1993 annual report, Mr. Eisner said Disney continued to see its primary role as a supplier of programming, but added that it was "not impossible that we will be strategically affiliated with hardware providers, with computer makers, with telephone or cable companies, with domestic and international satellite companies or with other like concerns."

In Bonn, Germany's phone monopoly, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, and the largest publishing house, Axel Springer Verlag AG, dissolved their multimedia joint venture Videotek GmbH.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Boeing's China Card: A \$600 Million Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Boeing Co., the world's largest aircraft maker, unveiled a series of projects Monday, from component manufacture to jet servicing, aimed at strengthening its relations with China, its second-largest market last year.

The company said the value of the "whole package" was about \$600 million, with production beginning in about three or four years.

The biggest project is a plan by Seattle-based Boeing to begin transferring the construction of tail sections for its 737 jets from Wichita, Kansas, to plants owned by its Chinese partner, Xian Aircraft Co.

"We're looking at supplying 2,000 units over a period of about 12 years," said Ron Woodward, president of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group.

The announcement came two months after President Bill Clinton said extending China's most-favored-nation trade status would not depend on improvements in its human rights record. Boeing helped lead U.S. corporate opposition to the linkage, saying it was impossible to make long-range plans amid an annual political debate on China's trade status.

Boeing's efforts to transfer production are also linked to the company's sales interest in China, which Mr. Woodward said was "the fastest-growing civil aviation market in the world."

Last year, about two-thirds of China's new aircraft deliveries, or 52 of 79 airplanes, were made by Boeing, according to the company. Those 52 aircraft constituted more than one-seventh of the 330 models Boeing

produced at its plants in Renton and Everett, Washington. Only the United States was a larger market for the company. This year, China is expected to buy the same proportion of Boeing's output.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Japanese Firms Take Cue

NEC Corp. said it would begin assembly of laser printers in Guangdong in southern China by the end of the year, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it planned to establish a joint venture with Tangshan Electronics Equipment Factory to make and market welding machines, according to agency dispatches.

Toshiba Corp. said that it would launch joint production of microchips in China in a venture in which Toshiba would hold a 60 percent stake.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Qantas Cancels Airbus Deliveries

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Airbus Industrie said Monday that Qantas Airways Ltd. had canceled delivery of nine A-320 twin-engine jets.

The retail price of each of the single-aisle planes is about \$47 million.

Airbus declined to say how much of a deposit Australia's flag carrier had put down, but Flight International, a British

aircraft magazine, said the carrier had a \$14 million deposit with the aircraft maker.

Australia is investigating Qantas for unfair competition. Page 13.

The report said the funds earmarked for the Airbus purchases would be diverted to pay for a long-standing order for

maintenance work on Qantas's fleet.

David Velupillai, a spokesman for Airbus, said the orders for the planes were placed five years ago by Australian Airlines, which is now part of Qantas.

"They pushed back deliveries on several occasions, but we've now accepted that they will not take those aircraft. We have removed them from our order book," he said.

Dutch Concern Becomes BBL's Biggest Shareholder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — International Nederlanden Groep NV, which has been frustrated in attempts to take over Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA, has become the biggest single shareholder of the Belgian bank.

BBL said Monday that ING had acquired 17.75 percent of its voting rights, after Beto Investments SA deposited its BBL

shares at ING as guarantee for a financing agreement. The agreement, which grants ING the voting rights attached to Beto's shares, expires in February 1998.

ING held 11.02 percent of the voting rights before the Beto transfer, which added 6.73 percent to ING's stake.

While BBL said the operation did not put in doubt the stability of its shareholder base,

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, the bank's holding company, said it wished to "reaffirm its determination to maintain and defend the preponderant Belgian anchorage of the country's second largest private banking institution."

Groupe Bruxelles directly owns 12.38 percent of BBL and is part of a shareholders group

controlling 12.31 percent via Groupe Royale Belge SA.

BBL said Group Bruxelles would "continue to play its role." It added "The solidity of the Belgian anchor of BBL is not affected by the regrouping of the voting capacity."

BBL said it had been informed by ING the operation was carried out as part of an "equity accounting" operation.

In Amsterdam, ING shares fell 20 Dutch cents Monday, to \$2.30 guilders (\$46). In Brussels, BBL rose 35 Belgian francs, to 4,220 (\$129).

BBL rejected a takeover bid by ING in 1992, saying the Dutch financial services company did not place a high enough value on its assets.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

China Talks Stocks Again

SHANGHAI — If the weekly stock market "salon" at Shanghai's Changling Middle School is anything to go by, China's latest share rally is no flash in the pan.

In recent months, the "salon" — a discussion forum for investors — has seen attendance fall sharply, with just a few regulars mourning the market's collapse.

It was like that two weeks ago, but on Saturday hundreds of people suddenly showed up.

Maybe that's because average prices on the so-called A share markets — those reserved for domestic investors — in Shanghai and Shenzhen more than doubled last week.

On Monday, the Shanghai A share index added another 28.95 points, or 4.1 percent, to 729.52 on record volume.

People from all walks of life packed the small classroom overflowed into the narrow corridor outside and pressed their faces against the windows.

Among them was Fu Xuefei, a 68-year-old retired academic, who has been gripped by the Shanghai stock market ever since it opened in December 1990.

"Now is the time to invest, and we need to study trends of individual stocks so we can put our money in the right place," he explained.

Like millions of Chinese stock investors, Mr. Fu is driven by dreams of instant wealth.

Many had come on a sweltering Saturday evening to hear Xu Chunhua, a former reporter on Shanghai's Communist Party-run Liberation Daily who has lately made a name for himself as a stock market pundit.

"Real bullish times have come," said Mr.

Xu. "I can frankly assert there will be no real consolidation before the composite index reaches 1,000 points," he added, drawing a round of loud applause from his audience.

Many Shanghai workers spend a lot of time tracking stock prices. They like to swap gossip and trade rumors, and the salon is a perfect forum.

"I made some money this week," said one middle-aged housewife. "But what I'm interested in is how to switch my portfolio to make more money."

Salon participants said the hottest money was being bet on small companies seen as ripe for takeover, with funds pouring in from Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Chinese securities regulations make takeovers almost impossible, but there have been a few attempts, and even rumors about takeovers send prices rocketing.

Usually a takeover bid amounts to little more than crude market manipulation.

Most speakers at the salon agreed that large companies, especially Shanghai Petrochemical Co. and Maanshan Iron & Steel Co., will provide the best value in the long term, partly because they will attract foreign buying when the local A share market opens to overseas fund money.

What has most excited salon members are the plans announced by China's securities regulators that sparked last week's market rebound — proposals by Beijing to suspend new share listings, inject funds into brokerages and allow foreign investment.

They believe that implementation of these policies over the next few months will keep the markets bubbling.

Reginald Dale is on vacation.

SCI Gets U.K. Firm Over Rival

Reuters

LONDON — The giant U.S. funeral group, Service Corp. International, won a takeover battle for a similar British firm, Great Southern Group PLC, on Monday.

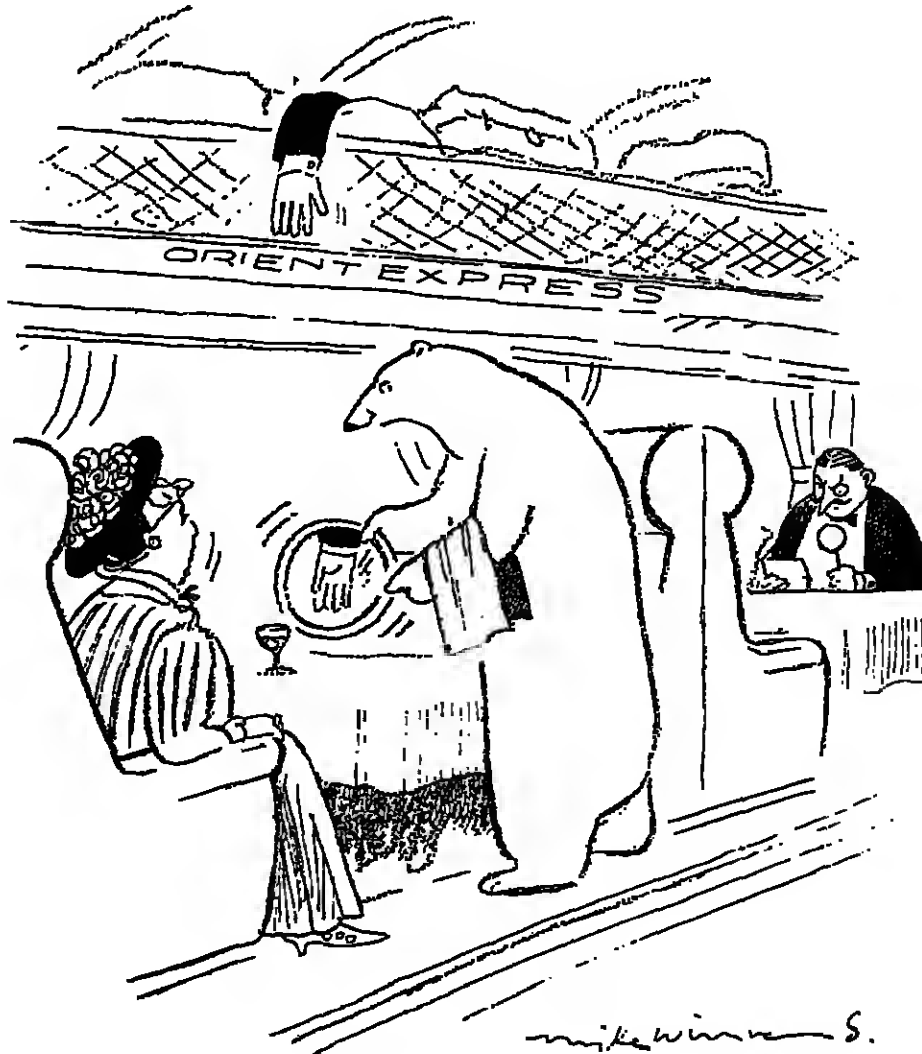
After SCI raised its bid to £7.75 (\$11.94) a share, Britain's third-largest funeral business said its board would recommend the new offer, an increase of 95 pence.

The company is terminating talks with SCI's rival, Canada's Loewen Group, which had emerged as a potential white knight to SCI's previously hostile bid.

The offer values Great Southern at £112.9 million.

Loewen is SCI's biggest rival in the North American funeral market. It stepped into the fray last Friday at the invitation of Great Southern, in what some British media speculated was a last-minute attempt by the Field family to fend off SCI. But Loewen did not detail an offer price.

SCI, which now owns 21.6 percent of Great Southern's ordinary share capital and 67.6 percent of its convertible shares, still needs the approval of Britain's takeover regulators.



CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	Aug. 0
Amsterdam	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Bremen	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Frankfurt	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
London (sterling)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Paris (franc)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Switzerland (franc)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Japan (yen)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Italy (lira)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Spain (peseta)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Portugal (escudo)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Belgium (franc)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Netherlands (guilder)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Sweden (krona)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Denmark (krone)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Finland (markka)	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.68
Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian dollar	0.75	British pound	0.75	Canadian dollar	0.75	French franc	0.75	German mark	0.75
Japanese yen	110.00	Italian lira	110.00	Spanish peseta	110.00	Portuguese escudo	110.00	Belgian franc	110.00
Swiss franc	1.75	Dutch guilder	1.75	Scandinavian currencies	1.75	Other currencies	1.75		
Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Japanese yen	1.50	1.50	1.50	British pound	1.50	1.50	1.50	French franc	1.50
German mark	1.50	1.50	1.50	Italian lira	1.50	1.50	1.50	Spanish peseta	1.50
Other currencies	1.50	1.50	1.50						

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MARKET DIARY

Earnings Outlook Underpins Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks snapped a two-day slide Monday amid expectations of strong corporate earnings. Stability in bonds and the dollar also helped stocks, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 6.79 points to 3,753.81, recouping a bit of the 45.64-point loss of the previous two sessions.

Computer systems, drugs and international oils were

among the market's biggest gainers, while retailers, health care and chemicals were among the largest decliners.

The report released Friday of stronger-than-expected July job growth "underlines the solid momentum of the current economy," said Gail Dudack, market strategist at S. G. Warburg.

"This is a good backdrop for earnings prospects for the second half of 1994."

Gains were capped by concern that the sale this week of \$40.25 billion in new Treasury securities might glut the market and drive bond yields higher, creating competition for stocks, traders said. Anticipation of in-

flation reports this week and the Federal Reserve policy meeting next week also limited the stock market's advance.

Investors were encouraged by stability in the bond market, where prices rose as the dollar climbed to a six-week high against the yen amid optimism about progress in U.S.-Japan trade talks.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year bond fell as low as 7.50 percent, down five basis points, after soaring 14 basis points on Friday's jobs report. It closed at 7.54 percent.

Ten stocks rose for every nine that fell on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 217.67 million shares, down from 230.27 million Friday.

Mesa Airlines plunged 3 7/16 to 6 9/16. The commuter airline said its third-quarter net income dropped to 20 cents a share from 25 cents a year earlier.

Sterling Chemical rose 1 1/2 to 11 1/2 amid reports of tight supplies of some of the company's specialized products.

Creative Technology led 2 1/4 to 17 1/4 in heavy volume, and dealers said investors had been disappointed by its quarterly results. (Bloomberg, AP)

Trade Optimism Moves Dollar Up Against Yen

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose to a six-week high against the yen Monday amid growing speculation that trade relations between the United States and Japan could improve.

The U.S. currency closed at 101.50 yen, up more than a yen

from 100.20 yen Friday. It also closed at 1.5825 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5796 DM.

It climbed to 101.80 yen at one point Monday, its highest level since June 24.

The dollar has risen 5 percent since tumbling to a postwar low of 96.60 yen on July 12.

More traders seem to have become convinced that Washington and Tokyo will meet a Sept. 30 deadline for opening Japan to U.S. goods.

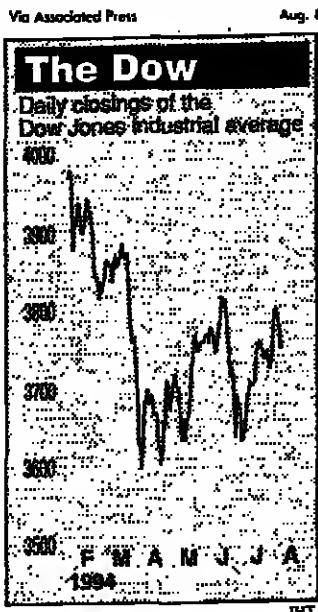
"There's a perception in the market that the 60-day waiting period will lead to an agreement," said Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank.

Traders said there was talk that Japanese insurance companies and other investors were buying dollars ahead of the Treasury's \$40 billion quarterly refunding amid sentiment that U.S. assets were bound to appreciate. The refunding starts Tuesday with the three-year note sale.

Some traders said support for the dollar was linked to hopes that the Federal Reserve would tighten short-term interest rates at their Monday meeting.

The dollar strengthened against most other major currencies, rising to 5.4195 French francs from 5.4090 francs and edging up to 1.3350 Swiss francs from 1.3335 francs.

The British pound fell to \$1.5395 from \$1.5415.



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Aug. 9, 1994

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,544	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Microsoft	3,277	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
Intel	2,449	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Oracle	2,000	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Novartis	1,800	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Merck	1,600	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	1,400	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Diary

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Merck	1,600	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	1,400	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,544	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Microsoft	3,277	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
Intel	2,449	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Oracle	2,000	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Novartis	1,800	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Merck	1,600	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	1,400	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

Market Sales

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Microsoft	3,277	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
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Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3753.81	3753.81	3753.81	3753.81	+6.79
S&P 500	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.25
NASDAQ	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.25
Industrial	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.25
Financial	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.25

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25
NYSE Industrial	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25
NYSE Financial	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25
NASDAQ Industrial	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25
NASDAQ Financial	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	2176.70	+1.25

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Stock Index	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	+0.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10
10 Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,544	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Microsoft	3,277	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
Intel	2,449	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Oracle	2,000	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Novartis	1,800	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Merck	1,600	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	1,400	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,544	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Microsoft	3,277	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
Intel	2,449	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
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Johnson & Johnson	1,200	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,000	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.10
Natural Gas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10

Industrials

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Microsoft	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+ 1/4
Intel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Oracle	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Novartis	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Merck	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1/4

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	+0.10
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.10
Nikkei	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	+0.10

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10
Silver	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.05
Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	+0.10
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.10
Nikkei	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	+0.10

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	+0.10
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.10
Nikkei	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	+0.10

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	2.00%
Microsoft	0.50	1.50%
Intel	0.25	0.75%

STOCK SPLIT

Company	Split
IBM	2:1
Microsoft	2:1
Intel	2:1

REGULAR

Company	Price
IBM	49 1/2
Microsoft	34 1/2

EUROPE

Traffic Gains Lift British Airways Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways said Monday that its first-quarter earnings rose 22 percent, reflecting an increase in passengers and lower fuel prices.

The company said profit after tax was £66 million (\$102 million) for the three months ended June 30, compared with £54 million for the 1993 period. Revenue rose to £1.69 billion from £1.52 billion.

The company said the lower value of the pound added £14 million to costs such as fuel and said there was some bunching of scheduled aircraft engine maintenance work in the quarter.

But "passenger and cargo earnings continue to be strong, and prospects for the year remain encouraging," Sir Colin Marshall, the chairman, said. Of the rise in costs, he said, "I think we will see that evening out through the year."

The number of passengers rose 6.9 percent, to 8.3 million, on scheduled services, and growth in first class and other premium services was up 12 percent, the company said.

British Airways said its passenger fare yield for scheduled

services — the average fare paid by passengers for each kilometer flown — had risen 3.4 percent from the year-earlier quarter.

Cargo traffic was up 20 percent, to 171,000 tonnes.

The company said average fuel prices were down 13.5 percent, but spending on fuel and oil was down only 5 percent, reflecting increased traffic.

Net borrowings fell by £201 million in the quarter, reducing the carrier's ratio of net debt to total capital to 56.9 percent, 2.7 percentage points lower than on March 31.

Employee costs rose 7.3 percent, to £429 million, as the average number of staff increased to 50,768.

The profit was in line with analysts' forecasts, but the extra costs dismayed the stock market. British Airways shares closed at 418 pence, down 12.

British Airways has not made any decision on whether it should write off its £400 million stake in USAir Group Inc., which has said it cannot survive unless it cuts its costs. "I don't think we are very close to having to reach a decision on that," Sir Colin said.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

MMM Ads Say Si, Taxmen Agree

Bloomberg Business News

MOSCOW — Russian tax investigators seized about \$500,000 of rubles from the MMM investment company but said Monday the company was free to reopen.

MMM shut its doors last week and refused to honor its share-buyback guarantee to protect the arrest of its president, Sergei Mavrodi, on tax-evasion charges in connection with another of his companies, Invest Consulting. A police spokesman said Mr. Mavrodi would remain in custody for another week.

The tax investigators said MMM was running a pyramid scheme, under which cash received from newer deposits is paid out as dividends to earlier depositors.

The scheme has not been declared illegal, although MMM's shares lost more than 99 percent of their value at the end of July.

The Finance Ministry also lacks a false-advertising case against MMM because the company changed its advertising to comply with a presidential decree in June, an official said.

MMM last week introduced a television advertisement featuring the Mexican star of Russia's favorite soap opera telling investors "Si, Si" to buy MMM shares "to finance a new business or get the money to support a new baby," the official said.

"Evidently we will have to put up with this advertisement," the police spokesman said.

Over the weekend, the police raided MMM headquarters and found a locked steel door on the third floor. MMM officials would not say what was behind the door and did not have a key.

The police later broke the door down to find "more than 1 billion rubles of, let's say, black cash," the police spokesman said. MMM officials could not explain the origin of the money or provide bookkeeping records for it, he said.

"The tax police are in no measure in the way of the activities of MMM," said Nikolai Medvedev of the tax investigators. Moreover, he asserted, representatives of tax authorities have several times offered to let MMM continue its transactions with shareholders.

Esab Says First-Half Net Soared

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Esab AB, the Swedish maker of welding equipment, said Monday that its first-half pretax profit surged, causing its stock to jump as some investors bet that Charter PLC of Britain would have to raise its \$400 million takeover bid.

Charter, however, refused to budge, saying its bid was based on long-term earnings projections and that one good report made no difference.

But Esab shares rose 5 kronor on the Stockholm exchange, to 355, 2.9 percent above Esab's bid of 345 kronor.

Esab said its pretax profit rose to 195 million kronor (\$25 million) in the first half from 23 million kronor a year earlier. It cited an upturn in the European welding industry, better sales outside Europe and lower financial costs.

Smith Absorbs Charge

Smith & Nephew PLC, a British health care products company, said it would take a pretax charge in the first half of £148 million (\$228 million) on the sale of its unprofitable U.S. lens unit to Allergan Corp. Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Banco Português Girds for Battle

Reuters

LISBON — Primary shareholders of Banco Português do Atlântico SA bid the stock up sharply Monday as they increased their stake to benefit from a takeover bid from Banco Comercial Português SA.

Banco Português shares finished up 85 escudos at 2,670 (\$169), a gain of more than 3 percent.

"Someone in the hard core of BPA is buying shares strongly, and this has led to heavy turnover and a sharp rise in the share," a dealer said.

That so-called hard core comprises about a dozen Portuguese companies that together controlled 27 percent of the bank when Banco Comercial

bid for a 40 percent stake in the recently privatized Banco Português two weeks ago.

The bid, at 3,000 escudos a share, is worth 132 billion escudos but has yet to be approved by the government, which retains a 24 percent stake in Banco Português.

"The hard core is taking seriously the possibility that the government will approve BCP's bid for BPA and does not want to be caught out," one dealer said.

Primary shareholders said in a joint statement July 28 that they would try to raise their stake in Banco Português to more than 40 percent to block the Banco Comercial bid.

They said this would be done by buying as many as 4 percent

more shares on the open market and persuading other holders to join the group.

If Banco Comercial's bid is successful, it would create the second-largest banking company, in asset terms, in Portugal. It would challenge Caixa Geral de Depósitos for the top spot and command more than a 20 percent market share.

Meanwhile, the planned restructuring of the state electricity firm, Electricidade de Portugal SA, has been delayed until September, its chairman said.

EDP was to be restructured into a holding company in July, before the partial privatization of its power generating division in late 1994 or early 1995.

Norsk Seeks to Revive Russian Gas Plan

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Norwegian oil and gas company Norsk Hydro AS said Monday it wanted to revive a multibillion-dollar project to develop the Shokman natural gas field in the Barents Sea with Russia's Gazprom.

Torvald Aakvaag, chairman of Norsk Hydro, said he discussed this and other projects in Moscow last week with Oleg N. Soskovets, the first deputy prime minister.

"We are interested in reviving the Shokman project in which we were involved two years ago," the company's chief Moscow representative, Magne Reed, said.

"We offered to participate in future activities in this field whenever the Russians should decide to restart activities in the Barents Sea," he said.

The field, which has probable reserves of as much as 3 trillion cubic meters of gas, is expected to play a major role in supplying Europe.

President Boris N. Yeltsin awarded rights to develop the Shokman field to the Russian firm Rosshelf in late 1992. But the project, which required more than \$10 billion in investment, has made little progress since then.

Rosshelf is 51 percent owned by Gazprom. Separately, Gazprom will probably take a 26 percent stake in the East German chemical company Buna GmbH in two to three months.

Dieter Vogel, head of Thyssen AG's trading and services division, said a preliminary agreement had already been negotiated with the Treuhand privatization agency.

Saatchi & Saatchi Profit Grows Amid Cost-Cutting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co. said Monday its pretax profit rose 68 percent in the first half of 1994 as cost-cutting offset a decline in spending by two major clients.

Saatchi said it earned £15.3 million (\$24 million) before taxes in the six months, compared with £9.1 million in the 1993 first half, but revenue fell to £379.4 million from £401.1 million.

Chrysler Corp. and Helene Curtis Industries Inc. moved the bulk of their accounts to other agencies, denting Saatchi's revenue by £16.8 million.

The negative impact of currency fluctuations trimmed revenue by £3.7 million, Saatchi said.

But the company added several large clients, including Compaq Computer Corp., Miller Brewing Co. and Qantas Airways Ltd., and the impact from those will be felt in 1995.

Analysts hailed the results as a sign the advertising industry had broken out of a five-year slump.

Shareholders agreed, bidding Saatchi up to a close of 176 pence, up 15, despite the company's decision to continue to withhold a dividend payment. Saatchi has not paid a dividend since 1992, but it said it would consider reinstating a dividend next year.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.0	15	120	120	110	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20	100	100	90	95	+5
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	10	15	+5
10	5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	5	5	2	4	+2
2	1	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	2	2	1	2	+1

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.0	15	120	120	110	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20	100	100	90	95	+5
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	10	15	+5
10	5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	5	5	2	4	+2
2	1	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	2	2	1	2	+1

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80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	10	15	+5
10	5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	5	5	2	4	+2
2	1	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	2	2	1	2	+1

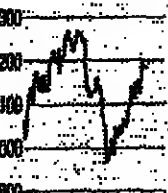
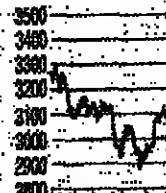
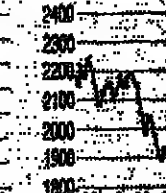
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80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	10	15	+5
10	5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	5	5	2	4	+2
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60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	10	15	+5
10	5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	5	5	2	4	+2
2	1	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	2	2	1	2	+1

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40		
				
M A M J J A 1994	M A M J J A 1994	M A M J J A 1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	421.35	419.67	+0.40
Brussels	Stock Index	7,751.12	7,737.30	+0.18
Frankfurt	DAX	2,184.57	2,184.76	Unch.
Frankfurt	FAZ	826.13	827.84	-0.21
Helsinki	HEX	1,867.15	1,877.21	-0.54
London	Financial Times 30	2,477.00	2,471.00	+0.24
London	FTSE 100	3,171.90	3,167.59	+0.14
Madrid	General Index	322.67	321.12	+0.48
Milan	MIB	1,124.00	1,137.00	-1.14
Paris	CAC 40	2,184.57	2,187.07	-0.08
Stockholm	Aktiesvarlden	1,970.14	1,962.63	+0.30
Vienna	Stock Index	463.47	462.85	+0.13
Zurich	SES	933.20	927.64	+0.60

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- CarrefourMetalbox SA reported a 2.7 percent rise in second-quarter sales, to 6.49 billion French francs (\$1 billion), and attributed it to soft-drink sales in one of the hottest summers in decades. EW Aquitaine SA increased its sales to 105.48 billion francs in the first half from 102.67 billion francs a year earlier. Galeries Lafayette sales fell to 13.7 billion francs in the six-month period from 13.8 billion francs a year earlier.
- Greek Alpha Credit Bank's half-year pretax net advanced 14 percent, to 12.8 billion drachmas (\$53 million) in 1994.
- Italy's retail sales at medium-sized and large stores in April were down 1.2 percent from April 1993, the first drop posted this year.
- Banco Santander SA plans to increase its stake in First Fidelity Bancorp., Lawrenceville, New Jersey, to as much as 35 percent from 24.87 percent, the financial daily Cinco Dias reported.
- Siemens AG will invest a further 100 million Deutsche marks (\$62 million) in its microelectronics center in Dresden.
- Bayer AG's chairman, Manfred Schneider, said group sales should rise by as much as 5 percent annually, to well over 50 billion DM by the year 2000.
- News Corp.'s chairman, Rupert Murdoch, said he expected the German television channel Vox, in which he has a 49.9 percent stake, to achieve a profit within three years.
- Smith & Nephew PLC has agreed to sell its U.S. lens business Ioptex to Allergan Corp. for \$11 million.
- Ukraine's inflation rate was 2.1 percent in July, the lowest for three years.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, APX, Knight-Ridder

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

A WORLD-CLASS SITE NEEDS A WORLD-CLASS DEVELOPER.

The Niagara Gateway Project. Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Niagara Falls, North America's most spectacular natural wonder. It draws more than ten million visitors a year from North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim.

Now, a 20 acre site, directly overlooking the world renowned Niagara Horseshoe Falls, is being assembled for development.

The Government of Ontario is seeking a developer to design, finance, construct and operate a multi-use tourist attraction. Various commercial and retail components could also be included. Total development costs are anticipated to be in the order of \$C500 million.

With more than 120 million people living within one day's drive of the Niagara Region, this is truly a significant development opportunity.

The Government of Ontario intends to follow a two-stage selection process. The first involves the selection of a shortlist of developers based primarily on credentials. The second stage will be a detailed development proposal call.

Documentation relating to this project is available to contractors, developers, architects, leisure operators, financial institutions and others who may be interested in responding to the first stage Request for Information (RFI). The deadline for submissions to this RFI is September 30, 1994.

Information packages can be obtained by faxing your inquiry to:

Niagara Gateway Project
c/o Deloitte & Touche Management Consultants
181 Bay Street, 11th Floor
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2V1
Attention: Ms. Sarah Morgenstern
Fax 416/ 601-5700

Ontario

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Hong Kong To Launch Multimedia Services

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. said Monday it would probably spend around 10 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.29 billion) in the next five years on upgrading its telecommunications system so that it could launch a range of multimedia services.

The monopoly supplier of Hong Kong's fixed-line telephone services plans to introduce "video on demand" to certain customers in the last quarter of 1995 and home shopping and banking the following year, said William Lo, the head of its multimedia business unit.

In five years, Hong Kong Telecom, which is controlled by Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain, expects to have 90 percent of its subscribers wired for multimedia services, Mr. Lo said.

Hong Kong Telecom's aim is to get 200,000 subscribers for a video-on-demand service within two years of launch.

It has already signed agreements or is in talks with local and international television and entertainment groups to supply programs for the trial.

Hong Kong Telecom has also had talks with supermarket chains and international department store groups over the prospects for a home-shopping network, Mr. Lo said.

Video on demand will allow subscribers to select movies from a menu displayed on their television screens and then use a remote-control handset to place their orders down a telephone line. The movies, stored on a giant computer system, will be transmitted along telephone lines into home decoder boxes connected to phone jacks and televisions.

Similar projects are underway in the United States and Singapore.

Turner Goes to Asia

The American media and entertainment company Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said it would launch a 24-hour cartoon and movie service to the Asia-Pacific region Oct. 6 via satellite broadcast on the TNT and Cartoon Network, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

The movies and cartoons will be subtitled and dubbed initially into Chinese and Thai, with other languages to be added later.

A Big Splash on Bangkok Bourse

Italian-Thai Shares Expected to Open at a Premium

Bloomberg Business News
BANGKOK — Shares in Thailand's largest civil engineering and construction company are expected to open at a premium when they begin trading Tuesday on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Italian-Thai Development PLC shares are currently priced at about 220 baht (\$8.80) on the unofficial market, compared with the 175 baht that institutional investors paid in July.

"It's clearly a prime company," said Mark Matthews, senior analyst for Capital Nomura Securities. "The company has a strong track record, influence within the government to get projects and the size it needs to carry them out." He rates it a "buy" at any price up to 220.

Italian-Thai Development last year had a 41 percent market share in domestic construction sales, according to a report by Finance One PLC.

Upon listing, the company will be among the 15 largest on the exchange, easily surpassing the three other engineering companies: Christiani & Nielsen (Thailand) PLC, Sino-Thai Engineering & Construction PLC and Siam Syntec Construction PLC.

"Ital-Thai is a grade above other contractors," Mr. Matthews said. "It has a much more solid asset base."

It is the only Thai firm capable of completing a major infrastructure project without the aid of a foreign partner, Mr. Matthews said.

"Because they are Thai, they have an advantage in winning government contracts," he said. "Because they can do it alone, they don't have to split their earnings."

Italian-Thai Development has a 15 percent stake in a \$1 billion hydroelectric project in Laos, from which the company will draw revenue as an owner as well as the main contractor.

That will be important if the company is to show profit growth over the next year or so, analysts said.

Italian-Thai Development's biggest planned project is as lead contractor for an often-delayed Bangkok mass transit project being developed by the property developer Tanayong PLC. The project has yet to get out of the planning stage, nearly 30 months after the government awarded the contract.

On Friday, Italian-Thai Development said its net profit for the second quarter of 1994 declined 48 percent to 202.3 million baht. The decline was caused mainly by delays in the 14-mile (22 kilometer) elevated-rail system for Bangkok, the company's vice president, Chaitichai Chutima, said.

Premchai Karnasuta, the company's president, said last week that Italian-Thai Development will invest 15 billion baht to complete its work on the system. Mr. Premchai also said Italian-Thai Development may take an equity stake in the project, currently owned outright by Tanayong.

Italian-Thai Development itself is a closely held company, with the Karnasuta family directly owning 61 percent and indirectly owning a further 29 percent. The remaining 10 percent was sold in the initial public offering in July.

"Shares will be pretty illiquid," said Mr. Matthews. "I'm sure they'll be doing more issues and capital increases to raise money cheaply."

Mr. Premchai said this year's net profit should be about 1.5 billion baht.

Australia Investigates Qantas Air

Reuters
CANBERRA — Australia's anti-monopoly watchdog said Monday it was investigating claims that Qantas Airways Ltd. had used its market dominance to stop a rival airline from flying to China.

Australia Air International Ltd.'s managing director, Colin Hendrick, said in a letter to the Trade Practices Commission that Qantas had pressured Australia Air's underwriter into abandoning an initial public offering planned to raise 32 million Australian dollars (\$24 million) to start the route.

"The pressure was exerted on our lead underwriter," Mr. Hendrick said.

"The nature of the pressure has been detailed to the Trade Practices Commission," he said, adding that such evidence could not be made public.

Qantas denied the charge. County NatWest Australia Ltd. was the lead underwriter for the abandoned offering.

The Australian government plans to float its 75 percent holding in Qantas in the first half of 1995. Underwriters for the issue have not yet been selected.

The float, which is expected to raise about 2 billion dollars, will be one of the largest ever on the Australian exchange.

Australia Air won rights to the weekly Sydney-Guangzhou-Beijing route in 1993. It had to raise 55 million dollars and start the service by July 11 this year to keep the rights.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,537.87	9,502.21	-0.37
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,267.85	2,273.12	-0.24
Sydney All Ordinaries	2000	2,081.10	2,091.90	-0.52
Tokyo Nikkei 225	3000	20,535.63	20,521.70	+0.56
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,076.34	1,089.15	-1.18
Bangkok SET	1000	1,414.04	1,418.60	-0.32
Seoul Composite Stock	700	919.78	932.17	-1.33
Taipei Weighted Price	1000	6,940.32		
Manila PSE	1000	2,884.83	2,883.39	+0.02
Jakarta Stock Index	1000	472.41	472.90	-0.08
New Zealand NZSE-40	1000	2,106.62	2,111.26	-0.22
Bombay National Index	1000	2,032.56	2,036.85	-0.31

Sources: Reuters, AFP. (Continued on Page 14)

Very briefly:

- **Petron Corp.** officials said an auction of unrestricted shares in the company, which is the Philippines' biggest oil refiner, drew about 12 billion pesos (\$460 million) in bids. The auction was part of a government program to privatize Petron.
- **Singapore's** economy grew 10.5 percent in the first six months of the year, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said, adding that the government would revise its growth forecast for the full year to between 9 percent and 10 percent, from 6 percent to 8 percent.
- **Hong Kong's** gross domestic product rose 5.5 percent in the first three months of 1994 from a year earlier. Economists expect the rate to hold for the year as a whole.
- **Western Mining Corp.** said net profit for 1994 would drop about 20 percent, to around \$32 million Australian dollars (\$98 million), because of low world price levels for nickel, petroleum and copper.
- **Qingling Motors Co.**, the latest Chinese company to seek a listing in Hong Kong, announced that an offering of 100 million shares was 22.5 times oversubscribed.
- **Three Gorges Development Corp.** of China will raise capital on international stock and bond markets for the construction of the Three Gorges Dam.

Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP

Profit Falls At Creative Technology

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Shares of Creative Technology Ltd. fell 10 percent Monday, to 28.50 Singapore dollars (\$19), on disappointment over its fourth-quarter earnings, analysts said.

The company, which is listed on both the Singapore and the U.S. stock markets, is the world's leading maker of cards used to enable computers to produce sounds.

Although the full-year performance was impressive, with a 144 percent rise in net profit, said the fourth-quarter figures were more indicative of growth prospects.

Creative Technology said its fourth-quarter profit fell 12 percent, to \$15.7 million.

Lim Chung Chun, an analyst at Baring Securities, said the company earned less in the fourth quarter than expected and its margins fell to 30.6 percent in the fourth quarter from 35.2 percent in the third.

Baring Securities has advised investors to sell the company's shares at their current level.

U.S. Miners Back Australian Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — American mine workers Monday threw their support behind Australian unions that have used their government to adopt a tougher stance on what they said were collusive pricing practices by Japan's coal buyers.

The United Mineworkers Federation accused Japan in a complaint lodged over the weekend of using its cartels to artificially depress coal prices through market distortions.

The unions said Japanese pricing had cost Australia's coal industry billions of dollars. Australia is the largest coal exporter in the world, supplying almost half of Japan's needs.

The United Mineworkers Union of America has launched a similar campaign in Washington.

"All coal exporting countries are harmed by the practice of cartel buying by Japanese coal customers," said the president of the U.S. union, Richard Trumka.

Mr. Trumka also echoed the view of Australian miners that the conduct of the Japanese buyers would be a violation of antitrust law in the United States.

The Australian union estimated that their nation's failure to capitalize on its biggest export had cost \$23 billion over the past 20 years.

Japanese interests have bought into Australian mines with the aid of low-interest government loans and increased mine capacity despite a worldwide oversupply. The union said Japanese interests could be working to ensure that the coal market is permanently oversupplied to depress prices.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Local Calls Help PLDT Net

Bloomberg Business News
MANILA — Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. said Monday its net income rose 0.4 percent in the first half as an aggressive expansion program paid off in higher local call revenue.

The company earned 2.46 billion pesos (\$94 million) in the half, up from 2.45 billion pesos in the 1993 first half, helped by a 32 percent jump in local calling revenue, to 2.71 billion pesos.

Philippine Long Distance controls more than 90 percent of the country's telephone lines and has spent about \$2.5 billion since last year on a three-year plan to eliminate the backlog of orders for phone service.

The company said earnings received an additional boost from a nearly 9 percent increase in long distance revenue, to 7.84 billion pesos. International calls revenue rose nearly 5 percent from last year.

Wing Tai Rules Out Deal With Yeo

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Wing Tai Holdings Ltd. said Monday that Yeo Hiap Sang Ltd. would not have a role in developing a parcel of land it bought with Orchard Parade Holdings Ltd.

Wing Tai and Orchard said last week they had jointly bought a parcel of land known as the Tien Wah Press site in northern Singapore for 218 million Singapore dollars (\$145 million).

Yeo Hiap said it was interested in participating in the purchase and development of the land, but Wing Tai said Monday that Yeo would not be involved.

Orchard's parent company is the largest shareholder of Yeo Hiap, which turned away a takeover bid from Wing Tai in May.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Today's EDUCATION DIRECTORY

Appears on Page 3

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Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

S= Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows refer to previous 12 months plus the current year, but not the next year. When a high or low stock dividend is declared, the company or more has been paid, the year's high-low range is unaffected. When a stock dividend is declared, the high-low range is unaffected, unless other factors are involved. Dividends are treated differently based on the type of dividend.
 a = dividend cash and/or stock
 b = dividend cash and/or stock plus stock dividend.
 c = stock dividend only.
 d = non-voting dividend.
 e = new yearly low.
 f = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 g = dividend declared or paid in excess of 10% non-voting dividend.
 h = dividend declared after sell-up or stock dividend.
 i = dividend paid this year, expired, deferred, or to occur in future.
 j = dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulation.
 k = new issue in the current year.
 l = new issue in the next 12 months. The high-low range based on the new issue.
 m = next date of trading.
 n = new issue in the next 12 months.
 o = dividend common stock.
 p = dividend common stock or stock in preceding 12 months.
 q = stock dividend.
 r = stock dividend. Dividend begins with date of issue.
 s = special.
 t = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months.
 u = cash value of ex-dividend or ex-stock dividend, estimated as of the date of the dividend.
 v = trading halted.
 w = dividend suspended or temporarily or permanently suspended by the bankruptcy Act, or securities being reorganized under the bankruptcy act.
 x = when distributed.
 y = when issued.
 z = left over.
 1 = 1st dividend of the year.
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Aug. 8, 1994

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SPORTS

Christie Is Triumphant, But in Supporting Role

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — On the night Linford Christie furthered his claim as Europe's greatest sprinter, the spectators in Olympic Stadium were heard chanting for Seppo. "Seppo," they cried, "Seppo."

Christie might have thought he'd wandered into a Marx Brothers movie. As it was, his record-tying, third successive 100-meter victory in the European Championship ran head on into the men's javelin competition, which, in this country, is very much like Zeppo trying to match wit with Groucho. In Finland, the javelin is Groucho.

The prospective hero, the 1987 world champion Seppo Rätty, just one in a long line of Finnish javelin masters, appeared Monday wearing around his enormous girth a tank-top with enough material to outfit three children. He himself looked as if he had just been awakened after a hard night out.

The crowd, which had bought all 40,000 tickets for this one night ahead of all the others — and not to see Christie, he assured — gathered in the shadow of the Olympic tower that is 72 meters high, allegedly because that is the distance which Matti Järvinen threw to set the javelin world record in 1936.

Three were in contention in the final round. Jan Zelezny was the Czech Olympic and world champion as well as the world-record holder. He had never won the European Championship and now definitely wanted to here in the country that prizes javelin throwing so much — but his shoulder has

troubled him all summer, and by not improving on his second throw of 82.58 meters he would finish with the bronze medal.

The leader since the second round, defending champion Steve Backley of Britain, could not improve on his throw of 85.20 meters, and so the crowd was left to cheer for Seppo, their mighty Seppo — with memories of the world championship in this stadium 11 years ago, when her final throw shot Tina Lillak of Finland past the British leader, Fatima Whitbread.

The javelin looked rather like a long, flimsy straw in Seppo's fingers and he bopped, spluttering, toward the line. The face was inflating around puffed lips like a balloon trying not to let itself out. He came to a skidding, unbalanced stop and his arms quivered like a tuning fork. The noise grew as the javelin came to earth — short.

"The operated arm was hurting so much that I hardly could hold the javelin," Rätty said later. "I couldn't throw any further."

With Rätty subdued to second place with his fifth-round throw of 82.90 meters, Backley was left to celebrate in the infield amid polite applause — because the people here, if only here, appreciate his craft.

He served as a proper British segue to the 34-year-old Christie, who had just returned to competition after tearing his left hamstring July 15. He equaled the three successive 100-meter titles won by Valeri Borzov of the Soviet Union in 1969, 1971 and 1974. But the T-shirt Christie wore later pointed

out that his three had been won over a nine-year period.

Christie is growing very much alone by all means. Earlier in the day it was revealed that teammate John Regis, favored to defend his title in the 200 meters, had injured his left Achilles' tendon. He hopes to return for the Commonwealth Games later this month; in the meantime, he will be missed in Christie's other event, the sprint relay — with Regis's logical replacement, Solomon Wariso, having been withdrawn this weekend after testing positive for a banned stimulant.

Yet Christie's responsibilities as British captain and the unprecedented old age of so great a champion registered only beneath his eyes, the bags sagging and bouncing on every enormous stride. After three false starts, the second his doing, there was a bit of panic there too, and as the seconds progressed he failed to characteristically burst far ahead of Geir Moen, the Norwegian who silvered in 10.20 seconds, or the third-place Russian in 10.31, Alexander Prokhorovskiy.

Christie won in 10.14 seconds, having promised to run only as fast as needed. In addition to the three European titles, he has won the Olympics and the world championship over the last two years, the latter in a time just two one-hundredths of a second behind the recent world record of the American Leroy Burrell. The question is not when Christie will slow down, but whether he will continue to improve.

Irina Privalova of Russia



Defending champion Steve Backley of Britain upset Finland's favorite, Seppo Rätty, and the world champion Jan Zelezny of the Czech Republic to win the javelin competition.

won the women's 100 meters in 11.02 seconds, en route to her anticipated 100-200-meter double. Her main challenger, Zhanna Tranopolskaya of Ukraine, finished second in 11.10, unable to match her own second-best time Sunday of 11.01 seconds.

With a triple jump of 14.89 meters, Anna Biryukova upset

her favored Russian teammate, Inna Lasovskaya — she had a wind-aided 14.85 — to win that gold medal. Another Russian, the favored Mikhail Shchennikov, won the 20-kilometer walk in a championship record 1 hour, 18 minutes, 45 seconds, 37 seconds ahead of Yevgeny Misyulya of Belarus.

Defending champion and

world silver-medalist Sabine Braun of Germany found herself in second place after the first day of the heptathlon with 3,823 points, three behind Svetlana Moskalets of Russia, who overtook Braun with a superior time of 23:77 seconds in the 200 meters. That allowed her to make up 79 points on Braun's time of 24.60.

Germany's Team Gets The Point: Good-Bye To Basketball Medal

The Associated Press

TORONTO — There couldn't have been a more helpless feeling than what the German players were experiencing. They were watching the game between Greece and Puerto Rico, the game that would decide whether Germany advanced to the quarterfinals of the World Championship of Basketball.

If Greece won, it and Germany would advance under the three-team tiebreaker, each with a 2-1 record. If Puerto Rico won by record five and 14 points, it and Greece would move on. If Puerto Rico won by more than 14 points, it and Germany would still be in contention for a medal.

Puerto Rico led, 72-63, with 30 seconds left Sunday. The Germans had to hope for a couple of 3-pointers either way. Instead, Greece dribbled out the clock until a foul was called with 4.8 seconds left. The final margin was eight.

"This is very bitter for the team," said Germany's coach, Dirk Bauermann. "We are the only team in the tournament who will not play in the medal round although we have won two games."

Said Greece's coach, Makis Dedrinos: "We played under a lot of stress because the score was so relevant to us advancing. We found ourselves in a panic situation, playing for more points to secure first or second place."

Said Puerto Rico's coach, Carlos Morales: "To say that we are happy to win this game would be an understatement. Whenever you have to win by a certain number of points to get into the second round, it is very difficult."

As champion of Pool D, Greece gained the quarterfinal group that does not include the United States. That group began playing Monday night with Croatia facing China and Greece meeting Canada.

Play in the other pool starts Tuesday night, with the U.S. team going against Australia while Russia faces Puerto Rico. The United States, Croatia and Russia all finished the opening round with 3-0 records.

After Russia beat Canada by 73-60, Saturday night, the U.S. team, led by coach Rudy Tomjanovich, will play against the Russian forward Sergei Panov said. "I don't think that the Canadian team showed their very best. There were some real options as to which team went into which pool."

The top two teams in each quarterfinal pool move on to Saturday's semifinals, and the United States is as safe a bet as can be found to be one of them.

"We went into the game not knowing which way we would rather go, whether to go to the U.S.A. pool or with Croatia," said Canada's coach, Ken Shields.

"If we win, we go into the

U.S.A. pool and there's one spot. If we go into the side with Croatia, they have a very powerful team and we're in the same situation, only there are possibly two spots open. Nevertheless, we would have liked to have won the game."

One team which didn't care which pool it moved into was China, the definite surprise of the quarterfinalists.

China beat Spain, 78-76, Sunday, its best previous finish in three World Championships having been ninth in 1986. It was 14th in 1990; its best Olympic finish was 10th in 1984.

The worst China can finish here is eighth. Which is not bad for a team that lost to the United States by 55 points in the opening round, but beat Brazil and Spain.

■ U.S. 3-0, and Still Losing

The U.S. team, despite a 105-82 victory over Brazil, still trailed in the competition against the original Dream Team, The New York Times reported.

This team won its first three games by an average of 31 points. In 1992, the U.S. Olympic team's average winning margin was 44 points.

The margin of victory has become an underlying theme — and thorn — for Dream Team II, which has been attempting to play down comparison with its predecessor.

But much of the comparison was fueled by these players — like the ever-talkative Reggie Miller — who said that this team could beat that of Bird, Jordan and Johnson.

The United States, led by Shaquille O'Neal with 27 points, was never in trouble Sunday evening, quickly building a double-digit lead and doing virtually anything it wanted with Brazil, one of the weaker teams here.

Still — the margin was only 23 points.

While the Brazilians were impressed with the Americans, these were also players against Dream Team I, which said this team was better — or who would win if the two ever played.

"This team is much stronger than Dream Team I," said Jose Viana. "But there's something lacking there and I don't know what it is. Maybe a philosophy or approach or character that these guys don't have."

Who would win?

"I don't know," he said, "but I'd like to be in the front row to see the game."

Miller said that either way, his team is in an impossible position.

"If we win by 50 people say 'You're supposed to win.' If we win by 15, they're going to be like 'Why aren't you winning by 50?' So we're in a no-win situation."

Still, they are unlikely to lose much at these championships.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	40	43	.482
Baltimore	40	43	.482
Boston	34	49	.408
Toronto	33	50	.398
Detroit	30	53	.362
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Chicago	45	39	.537
Cleveland	44	40	.524
Kansas City	43	41	.512
Minnesota	38	46	.451
West Division			
Texas	52	32	.617
Dodgers	48	36	.570
Seattle	45	39	.537
California	45	39	.537
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	37	45	.448
Atlanta	45	39	.537
New York	43	41	.512
Philadelphia	42	42	.500
Florida	36	48	.429
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Cincinnati	45	39	.537
Houston	45	40	.524
Pittsburgh	43	41	.512
St. Louis	40	44	.476
Chicago	38	46	.451
WEST DIVISION			
Los Angeles	56	34	.619
San Francisco	51	39	.565
Colorado	45	45	.500
San Diego	45	45	.500

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	40	43	.482
Boston	34	49	.408
Toronto	33	50	.398
Detroit	30	53	.362
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Chicago	45	39	.537
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St. Louis	40	44	.476
Chicago	38	46	.451
WEST DIVISION			
Los Angeles	56	34	.619
San Francisco	51	39	.565
Colorado	45	45	.500
San Diego	45	45	.500

World Championships

Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	40	43	.482
Baltimore	40	43	.482
Boston	34	49	.408
Toronto	33	50	.398
Detroit	30	53	.362
CENTRAL DIVISION			
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Baseball

Sunday's Results

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Seattle	45	39	.537
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Baseball

Sunday's Results

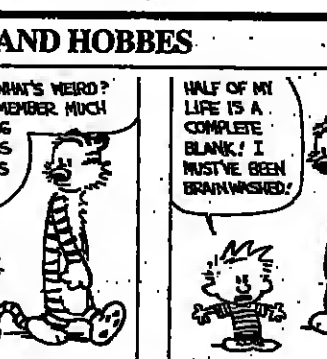
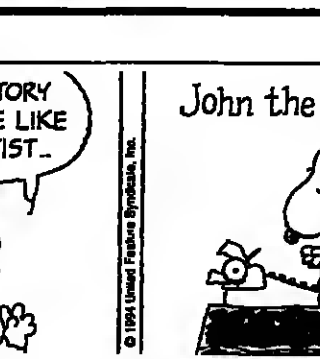
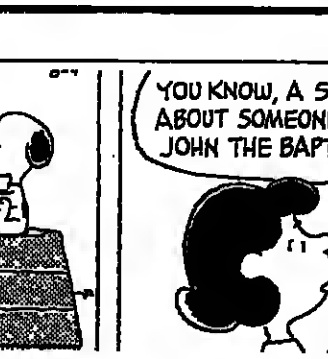
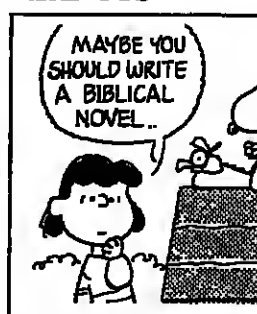
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Seattle	45	39	.537
California	45	39	.537

DENNIS THE MENACE



Isn't that sneaky? George is teaching him to read.

PEANUTS



JUMBLE

That Scrambled Word Game

Unscramble these four jumbles. Write the letter to each column to form four ordinary words.

PEXLE

GOLIC

POLUCE

ALFELN

Now arrange the jumbled letters to form the complete answer as suggested by the above context.

Answers: WITH A

(Answers tomorrow)

Answers: HITCH OPERA ALCAN THUSM SHEAR PROPT

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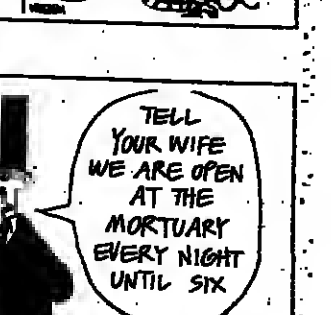
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SPORTS

Jarring Prospect For U.S. Golfers: A Foreign Slam

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unprecedented occurrences always attract bated-breath attention in golf, and the sport is on the verge of one now as the PGA Championship looms this week at Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Here is something to ponder: For the first time in golf history, the United States could be shut out in the major championships.

American players are 0 for 3 so far in this year's majors, something that has never happened before. In fact, U.S. players have never even been 0 for 2 in the 60 years that all four professional major championships have been contested. But this year, the victory list has an international accent: José María Olazábal of Spain in the Masters; Ernie Els of South Africa in the U.S. Open; Nick Price of Zimbabwe in the British Open.

This trend has been on the way for the last decade. American players once dominated golf the way they dominate basketball. In the decade of 1965-74, U.S. born players were 31-9 in the majors. From 1975 to '84, they were 33-7. But in the last decade, from 1985 to '94, Americans are 20-19.

Furthermore, players from outside the United States have won 10 of the last 11 British Opens, six of the last seven Masters, the last U.S. Open and two of the last four PGA Championships.

"American golf," Paul Azinger said last week, "is getting hammered."

Depending on who is asked, this is either cause for concern or an overblown media creation. Golf is the most individual of sports, and many golfers prefer to ignore the fact that the balance of power — especially at the very pinnacle of the game — has shifted dramatically in the majors.

"I haven't lost much sleep over it," Curtis Strange said. "I haven't lost any sleep over it. It's not a foreign-U.S.A. thing, anyway. We're all golfers. We all come from the same background. The general public thinks about it. We don't, they do. It's just not that big a deal."

But some players, especially those from the generation of golfers who were so dominant, think it is a big deal. Arnold Palmer told The Dallas Morning News recently that "we've lost our aggressiveness at winning golf tournaments."

That is the sort of talk that really riles other American players. Invariably, it leads to discussions about how all the millions at stake on the PGA Tour create a check-cashing mentality among players who can make nearly \$210,000 a year with two top 10 finishes, as Phil Blackmar did last year.

Players who are brought up in such a system, the theory goes, might lack the requisite hard edge necessary to deal with the rigors of winning a major.

Others point to the fact that foreign players, who once played many fewer tournaments for much less money, are used to more difficult conditions and the necessity to win to make any money at all. If they win once, they want more.

"These guys on our tour win one tournament, and they take the rest of the year off," one veteran player said. "They're happy just to make some checks the rest of the way."

The temptation to do that is there for many players. John Huston, 33, one of the better U.S. tour players, is an example. By March, he had won one tournament and \$386,800. He had a third-place finish and two ties for ninth in five appearances before he won the Doral-Ryder Open. Since then, he has one top 10 and has missed the cut in two out of three majors. But he is 10th on the money list with \$517,924, so why worry?

The guarantees going into Tulsa are that it will be brutally hot, the rough will be high, the greens will be fast and the favorites will be foreign-born. Greg Norman, Price, Els, even a slumping Nick Faldo all are being mentioned before any American players.

Pavin, who has a good chance, might represent the United States' best chance. He at least displays a fighting attitude.

"When we go into the majors, we're all individual players," he said. "All that matters to me is that if someone else wins, then it's not me, and that bothers me — not what country he comes from."

Fair enough. But if he doesn't come from the United States, then the PGA champion will be a first in golf history. He will be the first to produce a Foreign Slam, something that would not be too grand for U.S. golf.

• Fred Couples, recovering from a back injury that kept him from playing for almost four months, shot 7-under-par 65 in the third round Sunday morning, then a 68 in the afternoon to beat Corey Pavin by two strokes in the Buick Open in Grand Blanc, Michigan. The Associated Press reported.

Couples closed out his first victory this season with a birdie on the final hole, hitting his approach less than two feet (60 centimeters) from the pin and making the putt for a 270 total.

The 36-hole finish was necessary because Thursday's opening round was postponed by rain.

Have Sympathy for Baseball's Real Labor Force

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Hey, Vecsey, what do you think, is there going to be a strike?" The man works at one of the ball parks. He lives on the tips people give him.

"This could be a long one, huh?" the man asked. "They could still be out next season, Vantage Point."

I've been a reporter too long to get whipped around by labor or management during a contract dispute, but I nod my head and tell the guy, "Hey, with these people, you never know."

My friend winces. He and all the other working stiffs could get hurt if they can't stuff a few wet and worn dollars into their pockets every home game.

I see them every time I go to the ball park. I get a kick out of the ushers brushing past the gaggle of

reporters outside the Mets' locker in the depths of Shea Stadium.

"Watch out, working men coming through," they shout, mostly serious. They hustle for their bucks.

So do the vendors, lugging trays up and down the narrow aisles. So do the people who serve in the restaurants and the press rooms. So do the clubhouse men, who pick up the dirty laundry the players dump on the floor, who hope the players remember to write a check in case they go out on strike on Friday.

The owners? I don't believe a word they say. If they're not making enough money, let them sell their teams to some other rich people.

I hate the idea of the Pittsburgh Pirates, the team of Honus Wagner and Roberto Clemente, possibly being moved to some nouveau Sun Belt oasis, but there is money out there for baseball teams. That tells me something.

The players? By accepting all the money the owners were tossing around like dunks on a binge, the players have long since moved out of the category of

organized labor. If they haven't saved enough money from their six- and seven-digit incomes to get by for a month or three, that's their problem.

THE FANS? I'm not sure I identify with all this boycott talk. It's been freedom of choice all along. The fans pay their money for their own entertainment. The athletes actually bear the boos when they strike out or give up a home run, they sense the fans' ambiguous feelings toward them. If the fans knew how much contempt most professional athletes have for them, they would be horrified.

The players perform. I'm not sure how much else they owe the fans. Being a role model? That's just stuff the clubs and the sponsors and the agents made up, to make more money from the fans.

The owners are business people, and the players are all freelance entertainers, all of them out to make a buck at our expense. The worst thing the owners do is mooch tax breaks and renovated stadiums and new roadways from municipalities.

The fans' tax dollars helped buy sports cars for millionaire athletes, but the fans knew that before this contract ran out.

What's the point in making a protest before the Thursday night deadline? My advice is, go catch one more game in person or on the tube. Enjoy it while you can. It could be a long time. And if there's no baseball game come Friday, "We will get by," as the Grateful Dead chant. "We will survive."

We could take up reading again, as bizarre as that may sound.

For the last 17 tennis fans left in the world, the U.S. Open is coming in three weeks. And a note to Italian television: I want the Padua-Sampdoria soccer game on Channel 31 on Sept. 4 in case Alexi Lalas plays in the opener.

It's been a great baseball season, and maybe it will end with a great big asterisk. If so, we all have real lives. Don't we? I don't care about the owners or the players, not one bit. I only care about the people at the ball park who work hard for dollar bills.



Ray Subklevec/Reuters



John Franco, the Mets' relief ace, still found friends among the fans in New York, above, although many expressed anger that the major league's players are likely to strike on Friday. In Denver, Orel Hersheiser, left, did not allow a hit until the sixth inning as Los Angeles won its third straight before 70,372 and clinched the title in the National League West in the event the season is brought to a halt.

Gary C. Cook/Reuters

Belle and Thomas In a Steamy Race For Triple Crown

The Associated Press

While the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians contend for playoff spots — should there ever be playoffs — Albert Belle and Frank Thomas are chasing something that might be even more special.

With only a few days left before the probable start of a players' strike, the White Sox held a one-game lead over Cleveland in the AL Central. And the gap between Belle and Thomas for a possible Triple Crown was just as close.

Belle, in his first at-bat since serving a seven-game suspension, hit a home run far over the Green Monster at Fenway Park on Sunday. He wound up going 3-for-7 and driving in three runs as Cleveland beat the Red Sox, 15-10, in 12 innings for a doubleheader split.

Belle, who was ejected in the 12th inning for arguing a fair-or-foul call, is batting .360 with 36 home runs and 101 RBIs. Asked about his return, he said: "I ain't talking, I ain't talking."

Thomas hit a two-run double as Chicago defeated California in 12 innings. He left the game with a bruised middle finger on his left hand, but was not expected to miss any action.

Thomas is hitting .362 with 38 homers and 101 RBIs. He leads the league in batting average and is tied with Ken Griffey Jr. for the homer lead; Kirby Puckett leads the AL with 104 RBIs.

Omar Vizquel drove in six runs, including a bases-loaded triple in the 12th, for the Indians.

In the opener, Carlos Rodriguez went 5-for-5 with three doubles as the Red Sox won, 4-1.

Belle, who finished out his suspension in the first game, hit a two-run homer to left field in the first inning of the nightcap. He singled home another run in the second.

Lee Tinsley had four hits and drove in three runs for Boston. Indians center fielder Kenny Lofton made the play of the day, an over-the-shoulder catch on Tom Brunansky's drive with the bases loaded in the second game.

White Sox 10, Angels 5: Mike LaValliere tied the score in the ninth with his first home run in nearly two years and visiting Chicago went on to beat California.

Joey Cora singled home the go-ahead run in the 12th; he singled home the tie-breaking run Saturday as the White Sox won by 16-10 in 10 innings.

Thomas reached 100 RBIs for the fourth straight year. He hurt his finger on a pickoff play in the sixth inning and left the game.

LaValliere connected for a two-run shot with one out in the ninth off Russ Springer. He last homer was Aug. 22, 1992, for Pittsburgh.

Chili Davis, Tim Salmon and Greg Myers homered for California. Davis became the fourth switch-hitter with 250 career home runs.

Ozzie Guillen opened the 12th with a triple off Joe Magrane and capped the burst with an RBI single.

Athletics 8, Rangers 3: Oakland pulled in 14 games of AL West-leading Texas by completing a three-game sweep at home, while the Rangers lost for the sixth time in eight games.

Rickey Henderson homered on the first pitch in the first inning, extending his record of leadoff homers to 66. Troy Noel hit two home runs for the A's and Scott Brosius added a three-run shot.

Kenny Rogers was tagged for five runs in the first inning. He gave up all four home runs.

Neel drove in three runs and scored three. The game at the Coliseum drew 44,501, the Athletics' largest crowd of the season.

Mariners 10, Royals 6: Ken Griffey hit his 38th homer as Seattle rallied in Kansas City. Griffey homered with two on and Tino Martinez hit his 18th during a six-run rally in the seventh inning.

Jay Buhner hit his 20th homer and drove in four runs as the Mariners won for the fifth time in six games. They stopped Kansas City's 14-game winning streak Saturday night.

Twins 7, Yankees 6: Kent Hrbek's two-out, two-run single in the eighth gave Minnesota its victory over visiting New York. The Twins scored three times in the eighth, with Kirby Puckett hitting a sacrifice fly before Hrbek singled off Steve Howe.

Hrbek also had an RBI double. He is batting .545 and has driven in seven runs in four games since announcing Thursday that he will retire at the end of the year.

Orioles 6, Brewers 3: Mike Mussina won his 16th game and Baltimore won in Milwaukee after Brady Anderson hit a two-run double in the second inning, tying it at 2, then stole third and scored on Jeffrey Hammonds' single.

In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions: Tigers 8, Blue Jays 7: Kirk Gibson hit a two-run homer on a 3-0 pitch with two outs in the eighth and Detroit won in Toronto.

SIDELINES

U.S. Soccer Player Jones Signed By Coventry City

LONDON (Reuters) — Coventry City of the English Premier League has signed the U.S. World Cup player Cobi Jones, three weeks after failing to land a teammate, Alexi Lalas.

Coventry still has to work out a transfer fee with the U.S. federation, but the midfielder, 24, who flew back to the United States on Monday, has signed a 12-month contract with an option for another two years.

He will join another U.S. teammate, Roy Wegerle, who played for Coventry last season.

Quotable

Lindford Christie, talking to L'Espresso about recognition at home: "As a winner, I'm from Great Britain. If I'm beaten, I'm an athlete who runs for Great Britain. When I lose, sometimes I'm even known as a 'native of Jamaica.'"

Bagwell Ducks, Then Delivers

The Associated Press

Jeff Bagwell got mad, then he got even. His RBI single sparked a four-run third inning as the Astros beat the San Francisco Giants, 7-4, on Sunday night in Houston.

With the score tied at 2-2 in the third, San Francisco's starter, Bill Swift, pitched Bagwell high and inside, forcing the National League's RBI leader to duck.

"I don't mind pitchers throwing up and in, but I was upset at that pitch," said Bagwell, who singled home a run on the next pitch.

"When you throw balls at my face, that's not good pitching," he said. "The Giants' manager, Dusty Baker, who wanted Swift to back Bagwell off the plate, said: 'That probably fired him up a little. That's how most good hitters are. There's a fine line between coming inside and coming too far inside.'"

Bagwell's single extended his hitting streak to a career-high 17 games. It is the longest hitting streak by a

Houston player since Kevin Bass hit safely in 20 straight in 1986. Ken Caminiti drove in two runs in the third inning as the Astros won for the sixth straight time. The Giants have lost six in a row.

Barry Bonds hit his 37th homer for the Giants. Matt Williams, who hit his major-league-leading 42d on Saturday, went 0-for-4 and had his hitting streak ended at 16 games.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 5: Jay Bell grounded an RBI single up the middle in the ninth against a drawn-in St. Louis infield, his fifth hit of the game allowing host Pittsburgh to salvage the final game of the three-game series.

Dodgers 6, Rockies 2: Orel Hersheiser did not allow a hit until the sixth inning, and Eric Karros and Henry Rodriguez hit consecutive homers in the eighth as Los Angeles won its third straight in Denver before 70,372 and clinched the title in the NL Central.

Mariners 2, Mets 0: Ryan Bowen, making his first start in nearly three months, allowed just two hits in 7 1/2 innings and scored the game's first run as Florida won in New York.

Padres 5, Cubs 1: Tony Gwynn went 3-for-5 with a homer, raising his major-league-leading average to .392 as San Diego won in Chicago.

NL ROUNDUP

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Europeans Making Inroads on LPGA Tour, Too

The Associated Press

STRAITON MOUNTAIN, Vermont — American men are not the only ones under attack by European golfers, with the women having launched their own invasion on the LPGA tour.

Nick Faldo, Nick Price, Bernard Langer and Seve Ballesteros have been joined by Laura Davies, Helen Alfredsson and Liselotte Neumann in the rush for U.S. titles and dollars.

The success of the European men in the United States encouraged the women. "We could see the Americans aren't invincible," said Suzanne Stradwick of England, last year's U.S. LPGA rookie of the year and third winner.

Of the 22 U.S. LPGA tournaments this year, Europeans have won six. Davies, another English golfer, is the U.S. tour's leading money winner; Neumann, from Sweden, is ninth, and Alfredsson, another Swede, is 13th. Ten years ago, five European golfers ranked among the top 150 money winners on the LPGA tour; now, the number is 18.

"There's a lot of talent out there," said Nancy Lopez, the American Hall of Famer. "But the competition is not as great as here. And there's the money, of course."

Stradwick, 29, said economic problems in the last five years had forced more European women across the Atlantic.

A few years ago, there were 28 tournaments on the European tour. Dwindling sponsors dropped the number to 11 last year. The average European purse for women was about \$150,000, with about \$3 million in total prize money. In contrast, the U.S. LPGA tour has 38 events with \$22 million up for grabs.

"You have to finish in the top 30 every week just to break even," Stradwick said of the shortened European tour.

While that would be astounding on the LPGA tour, it's not nearly as difficult for a top golfer in Europe.

"The standards are not as high," Stradwick said. "Before I came here, I hadn't missed a cut in three years. In Europe, the cut is at 5 to 10 over par; here, it can be 1 or 2."

A player can still make a good living in Europe, "but if you want to prove yourself on a world scale, you have to come here," Stradwick said. "Americans still have the best field, and of course the money is tremendous."

But, Stradwick said, the U.S. tour could lose many of the Europeans if their tour revives.

"They won't need to come here," she said. "Because the standards are so high

here, why struggle over here when you can make good money at home.

"It's also a lot easier to get a sponsor in Europe, and that in itself will stop a lot of girls' from coming to the United States."

The U.S. LPGA tour already loses the top Europeans for weeks at a time because they miss home or they feel the pressure to support the European tour, Stradwick said.

She and Caroline Pierce of England were the only ones playing at Stratton. Many of the others returned for the Scottish Open, or to prepare for this week's British Open. Some might not be back for months. "Four weeks over here at a time is about as much as they can take away from home," Stradwick said.

The LPGA star Betsy King sees an interesting situation developing.

"The more their tour develops, the more it will take away from our tour," she said. "I don't know if that helps us."

Lopez said, "I think they'll stay even if they develop their tour."

Regardless, such players as Davies and Alfredsson could play in Europe and still meet the U.S. LPGA requirement to play in 15 tournaments.

"They have the best of all possible worlds," King said. "They can play the best tournaments there and here."

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ART BUCHWALD

The Smoking Rat

WASHINGTON — We've heard from everyone involved in the tobacco industry except the white rats used in the scientific experiments.

Ooe rat, an involuntary chain smoker, told me that he was almost certain the companies had doctored their cigarettes in an effort to encourage addiction.

Between coughing and gasping for air he said: "The white rats know it, but they fed us sugary water to shut us up. They also told us that if anyone squealed to the networks we would be given breast implants."

"What was your particular role in the experiments?"

"The scientists wanted me to try out a new variety of tobacco with ammonia as an additive."

"Did you like it?"

"I went crazy for it. I couldn't get enough so I ran around in circles. The leaf really had a punch to it."

"Why the ammonia?"

"It releases the nicotine that causes the craving."

"Did they give it to all the rats?"

"Just the smokers. The non-smokers hid in the back of their cages and pretended they were dead."

"Can a white rat who smokes ever quit?"

"It's almost impossible with everything the companies are putting into their products. I am proud to have played my part in raising the intake of tar and other ingredients that make smoking such a popular pastime."

"Do you find taste an important factor in the experiments?"

"Yes, I do. I've been smoking all my life and I know good tobacco from junk tobacco. Some of the stuff they give me makes me sick."

"Do you believe that non-smokers are out to abolish smoking all together?"

"It wouldn't surprise me. We have a lot of white rats around here who wouldn't mind if smoking were banished in this lab. The worst are the born-again rats who used to smoke but are now working with artificial sweeteners. They're always complaining."

"They might have something to scream about," I said. "I'd hate to be in the same cage as a rat who smoked. When it comes to smoking, do white rats have preferences for one type of cigarette over another?"

"Definitely. Female rats prefer Virginia Slims and males like mentholated cigarettes. I am a Marlboro white rat because I like horses."

The white rat told me that the main purpose of the cigarette lab was to prove that tobacco is safer than spring water. They took me to Washington for the hearings so the congressmen could see how harmless tobacco really is.

"Have you ever felt that people you work for might be playing around with the statistics?"

"The thought never crossed my mind. If it ever came to that I'd ask to be transferred to the school asbestos experiments."

22d in Line for the Throne

The Associated Press

LONDON — Columbus George Donald Taylor has taken his place in the line of succession to the British throne. The boy was born to Lady Helen Taylor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The mother is 21st in the line of succession; her son is 22d.

Preparing to Manage the Unmanageable

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

GENEVA — There are those who believe that Hugues Gall is stepping into an impossible situation. As the designated director of the Paris Opéra — he formally takes over next August — Gall will inherit a quagmire that has bogged down administrators and cultural bureaucrats for most of this century, if not before.

Since the 19th century, the Opéra has been dogged by a declining tradition of composition and singing, a predilection to place social display over artistic accomplishment, a lack of clear governmental policy and labyrinthine, self-serving union rules.

Now, in addition, there is the grandiose, high-tech Opéra Bastille, the "people's opera" that opened in 1989 in time for the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. It may indeed be popular in terms of attendance, but it is neither inexpensive nor efficient.

So why, one might ask, is Gall so calm about his prospects? The answer may lie in his personality, which appears generously endowed with self-confidence, and in his long familiarity with the job he is about to assume.

Although he has been an opera official for 23 years, Gall was trained in the classic French manner as an all-purpose administrator. Now 54, he worked in the ministries of Agriculture and Education before being assigned to the Ministry of Culture in 1963, specializing in opera itself in 1971, and learned his craft as Rolf Liebermann's trusted deputy, moving to Geneva in 1980 when Liebermann quit Paris. His name has since repeatedly surfaced whenever the Opéra had one of its periodic crises.

He is taking it over with a revised structure that puts him on top. Previously the president of the administrative council, a kind of board of directors, was the true boss.

That president was the flamboyant Pierre Bergé, the head of the Yves Saint Laurent fashion firm. Now Bergé is gone and the role of president has been reduced to an advisory function, with the director making the final decisions. One sign of change is that Gall has already taken over Bergé's lavish ninth-floor office at the Opéra Bastille with its plush appointments and stunning view.

Gall's first task after his appointment



Hugues Gall: "I like rules. I play the game with the cards I am given."

ment was announced last summer was to prepare a formal report on the company. This was theoretically for the edification of Jacques Toubon, the Gaullist minister of culture, but it is also a blueprint of Gall's intentions.

The flagship theater is the Bastille, which is being tinkered with to improve its spotty acoustics, poor audience circulation and erratic backstage machinery. There is also the venerable Palais Garnier, now closed for an extensive renovation until early 1996.

Altogether this is a huge operation, with the equivalent of a \$130 million annual budget in 1993, \$86 million of it in direct state subsidy.

In 1993, the company presented 148 performances at the Bastille and 147 at the Garnier. Gall wants to raise those numbers to 200 and 165, respectively. "For that kind of money, we should have not only quality but also quantity," he said.

Since the opening of the Bastille, the Garnier has been the home of the ballet, with one smaller opera present-

ed there annually. Gall wants to give the popular ballets to be given routinely at the Bastille, and smaller-scale operas and ballets at the Garnier.

In conversation, Gall defines his successes as an opera administrator almost exclusively in financial and managerial terms.

"What I am proud of here in Geneva is that after 15 years I will have presented 122 different operas," he said, "and for one moment was the budget surpassed. And remember, 10 years ago the budget was twice what it is now. I like rules. I play the game with the cards I am given."

Needless to say, that self-assessment undervalues Gall's artistic accomplishments: his fresh eye for productions that are both lively yet respectful of the work; a balanced yet lively choice of repertoire; and an ear for talent that could be nurtured. To save money and meet a reasonable budget in Paris, Gall has targeted exotic, not easily repeatable operas and productions that can't be incor-

porated smoothly into the repertory.

One of his first acts was to jettison a quasi-festival for the 1994-95 season of six new, revived or borrowed Robert Wilson productions that had been planned by Bergé. Gall, paying grudging respect in his report to their artistic virtues, criticized Wilson's "Zauberflöte" and "Butterfly" as expensive and inefficient.

"Maybe what I will do won't be as glamorous as Bob Wilson's 'Butterfly,'" he said. "But I'm going to build something that will stand."

Efforts to reduce the 1,700-member work force and rationalize work rules have aroused the opposition of unions, which are also suspicious of the Garnier renovation as a plot to displace with still more workers.

This spring in Paris was marked by a series of formally announced intentions to strike, which in the French management-labor ballet are almost always followed by the cancellation of the performances in question.

Four performances of a new production of "Tosca" were thus affected, including one with Plácido Domingo that was to have been telecast live to giant screens in Paris and 40 other French cities. Three performances of the ballet "La Bayadère" were also canceled, with an overall loss of \$700,000 in ticket revenues.

Although the unions attempted to draw him into the conflict, Gall has kept his distance. He has been coming to Paris two days a week since last season, and all the interim administrators are his choices, yet he has held himself above the fray.

In the negotiations that led to his appointment, Gall made it clear that he wanted unequivocal authority. That is a potential source of conflict not only with Patrick Dupond, the ballet director, but especially with Myung-whun Chung. Although nominally just music director, Chung was given a lavish new contract by Bergé and has assumed many of the functions of artistic director.

"Chung has raised the level of the orchestra to perhaps the best in France," Gall conceded. "They are proud to be good, now, and that's an achievement. I hope I can find a modus vivendi with him. But I want to be the boss. Not just because of my ego, but because I know from my business that every decision has consequences."

PEOPLE

'Lion King' Is a Hit And a Miss in Japan

Disney's "Lion King" is a hit with Japanese movie audiences, but not with all Japanese. A leading Japanese cartoonist, Masahiko Satoh, has drafted a letter of complaint over parallels between the summer blockbuster and a Japanese TV series from the 1960s called "Kimba the White Lion." That series, shown in English in the United States beginning in 1966, was inspired by a comic book called "The Jungle Emperor" by the late Osamu Tezuka. About 50 Japanese cartoonists and 150 others in related fields have signed a letter to be sent to Disney later this week, expressing regret that Tezuka was not given proper recognition. Disney has declined to comment.

Michael Jackson, in Budapest to film a video for his latest album, has come to the rescue of a 2-year-old Hungarian boy who needs a liver transplant. Jackson has told a Budapest hospital that he will buy the hospital a respirator and help pay for a transplant for the boy, the hospital's director, Tamas Dzsere, said Monday.

Rocker Billy Idol is recovering from a drug overdose in Los Angeles after being released from the hospital, his publicist said. "My impression is that he's feeling a lot of remorse and shame about the whole thing," the spokeswoman said. She added that she did not know what he had been taking.

Princess Diana is on Martha's Vineyard, but where is a mystery. "I understand she is on the island, but there's no further information," said a Tisbury policeman. Meanwhile, Diana's husband, Prince Charles, is spending a few days cruising the Aegean Sea off Crete.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	24/26	18/21	12/15	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Amsterdam	22/27	17/22	12/17	20/27	17/22	12/17	pc
Athens	28/32	13/16	11/14	21/28	16/21	11/14	pc
Athens	33/31	24/20	18/15	26/23	21/17	15/10	pc
Berlin	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Birmingham	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Bombay	32/30	28/27	24/23	30/28	26/25	22/21	pc
Buenos Aires	27/28	18/14	12/15	24/27	17/22	12/15	pc
Budapest	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Calcutta	32/30	28/27	24/23	30/28	26/25	22/21	pc
Cairo	28/28	21/20	15/14	25/32	18/15	12/11	pc
Chennai	32/30	28/27	24/23	30/28	26/25	22/21	pc
Columbus	22/27	17/22	12/17	20/27	17/22	12/17	pc
Cote d'Ivoire	28/28	21/20	15/14	25/32	18/15	12/11	pc
Dublin	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Edinburgh	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Frankfurt	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Geneva	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Helsinki	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Interlaken	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
London	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Los Angeles	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Madrid	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Moscow	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Mumbai	32/30	28/27	24/23	30/28	26/25	22/21	pc
Nairobi	28/28	21/20	15/14	25/32	18/15	12/11	pc
Paris	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Perth	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Rio de Janeiro	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Rome	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
San Francisco	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Seattle	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Stockholm	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Sydney	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Taipei	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Tokyo	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Washington	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Zurich	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc

North America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Alaska	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Arizona	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
California	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Canada	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Colorado	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Connecticut	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Delaware	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
District of Columbia	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Florida	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Georgia	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Hawaii	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Idaho	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Illinois	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Indiana	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Iowa	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Kansas	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Kentucky	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Louisiana	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Maine	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Maryland	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Massachusetts	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Michigan	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Minnesota	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Mississippi	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Missouri	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Montana	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Nebraska	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Nevada	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
New Hampshire	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
New Jersey	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
New Mexico	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
New York	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
North Carolina	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
North Dakota	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Oklahoma	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Oregon	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Pennsylvania	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Rhode Island	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
South Carolina	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
South Dakota	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Tennessee	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Texas	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Utah	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Vermont	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Virginia	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Washington	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
West Virginia	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Wisconsin	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc
Wyoming	22/28	20/21	14/19	20/27	18/21	12/15	pc

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Bangkok	26/28	25/27	sh	33/31	25/27	sh	pc
Beijing	26/26	21/24	sh	31/28	21/21	sh	pc
Bombay	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Bombay - Hong Kong	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Buenos Aires	24/26	21/21	sh	30/28	24/26	sh	pc
Calcutta	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Cardiff	24/26	21/21	sh	30/28	24/26	sh	pc
Chennai	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Shanghai	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Delhi	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
Taipei	33/31	26/27	sh	35/31	28/27	sh	pc
Tokyo	33/31	27/28	sh	33/31	27/28	sh	pc

Africa

Algiers	22/26	18/21	sh	25/28	24/26	sh	pc
Cape Town	14/27	18/21	sh	18/21	18/21	sh	pc
Harare	22/26	18/21	sh	25/28	24/26	sh	pc
Heidelberg	19/28	11/21	sh	22/21	12/21	sh	pc
London	27/28	23/23	sh	28/22	24/26	sh	pc
Luanda	22/26	18/21	sh	25/28	24/26	sh	pc
Tunis	26/27	20/21	sh	37/28	24/26	sh	pc

North America

Anchorage	23/23	14/27	sh	23/22	13/25	sh	pc
Atlanta	31/28	21/21	sh	31/28	21/21	sh	pc
Chicago	24/26	21/21	sh	30/28	24/26	sh	pc
Denver	24/26	17/28	sh	29/27	17/22	sh	pc
Houston	24/26	21/21	sh	30/28	24/26	sh	pc
Los Angeles	27/28	19/28	sh	24/25	15/24	sh	pc
London	28/28	23/23	sh	31/28	24/26	sh	pc
Manila	29/32	21/21	sh	31/28	23/23	sh	pc
New York	27/28	19/28	sh	28/22	18/24	sh	pc
San Francisco	27/21	14/27	sh	24/25	18/21	sh	pc
Seattle	27/21	14/27	sh	24/25	18/21	sh	pc
Toronto	23/21	14/27	sh	23/28	15/24	sh	pc
Vancouver	23/21	14/27	sh	23/28	15/24	sh	pc
Phoenix	40/24	28/24	sh	43/10	31/28	sh	pc